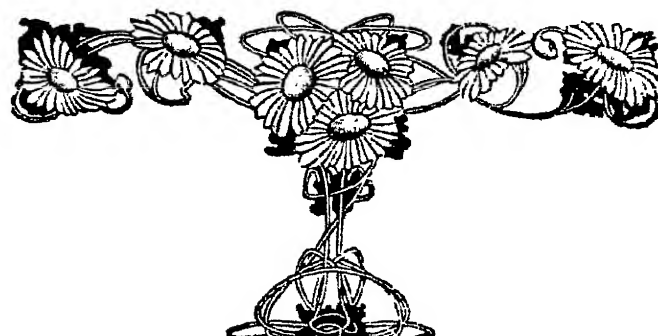




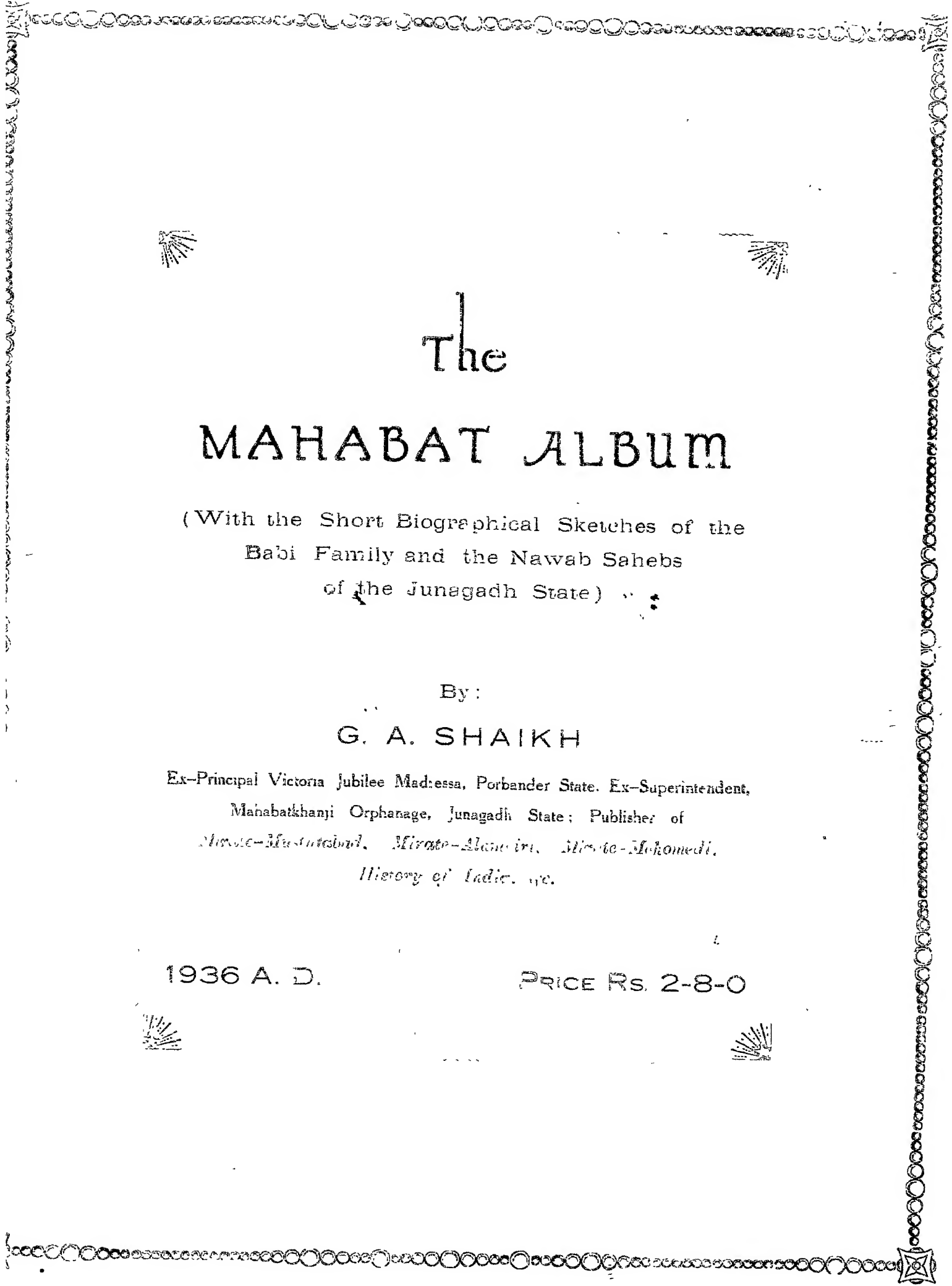


# MAHABAT ALBUM



G. A. SHAIKH





# The MAHABAT ALBUM

(With the Short Biographical Sketches of the  
Babi Family and the Nawab Sahebs  
of the Junagadh State)

By :

G. A. SHAIKH

Ex-Principal Victoria Jubilee Madressa, Porbander State. Ex-Superintendent,  
Mahabatkhanji Orphanage, Junagadh State; Publisher of  
*Mirat-e-Mustafawi, Mirat-e-Alamiri, Mirat-e-Mukhammadi,*  
*History of India, &c.*

1936 A. D.

PRICE RS. 2-8-0







NINTH NAWAB SAHEB HIS HIGHNESS

SIR MOHOMED MAHABATKHAN III BABI EAHADUR

G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I.



1. 2. 3.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

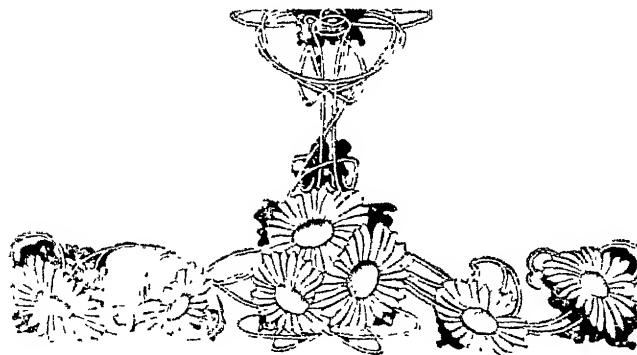
TO,

His Highness Sir Mahabatkhan III

BABI BAHADUR G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I.

Nawab Sahab of the Junagadh State.

In respectful recognition of His Highness' deep concern  
for the welfare of his subjects, and of the munifi-  
cent and multifarious contributions to the  
noble cause of education so dear to his  
heart and his patronising solicitude  
in expediting the long delayed  
publication of Mirate-Mustufa-  
bad, this brief historical  
work on the illustrious  
Babi family regime  
in Saurashtra  
is most  
humbly  
**DEDICATED.**



1

2

# PREFACE

After the publication of Mirate-Mustufabad in Urdu, there has been a continuous demand for its Gujarati and English version from the general public. The present publication is an attempt to meet the demands of the English knowing public. This work is an adaptation from Mirate-Mustufabad and all possible efforts are made to present it in a very concise form. I have been able to secure a few additional blocks which together with the blocks of Mirate-Mustufabad, are made use of in the present publication.

The album and the brief history help to give a graphic account of the illustrious Babi Nawab Sahebs of Junagadh and of the capital town of Junagadh.

My thanks are due to all those gentlemen who have supplied me with the blocks for album and who have facilitated my task of publishing this work such as :

Dahyabhai P. Derasari Esq. Barrister-at-Law,  
Hon. General Secretary, S. P. C. A. Ahmedabad.  
Khan Bahadur Sir Mehboob Miyan Kadri Saheb  
Kt. B. A. LL B., O. B. E. Ahmedabad.  
Mr. Nizamuddin Kureshi, Editor "Din" Ahmedabad.  
Mr. Chhaganlal Nanavati of Junagadh  
Ex. Hon. General Secretary Humanitarian League, Bombay.  
Mr. Jantilal Mankad,  
Asst. Secretary Humanitarian League, Bombay.  
Mr. Chhelshanker Oza, Supervisor Pyne & Co. Bombay.  
Sheth Abdurrahman Jhaveri of Veraval.  
M. M. Zuhuruddin Ahmed Esq. M. A. LL. B.  
Principal Bahauddin College, Junagadh.  
E. M. Ahmedabadi Esq. B. A. LL B. Chief Officer, Junagadh  
City Municipality.  
Mahasukhrai Mathuradas Vasavada Esqr. B. A. LL. B.  
President, The Anant Dharmalaya, Junagadh.

JUNAGADH.  
10th January 1936 }

*G. A. Shaikh.*



## CHAPTER I.

# HISTORY OF THE BABI FAMILY.

There was a gentleman named Abdur Rashid, who was in the service of the PROPHET HAZRAT MOHOMED SAHEB (be peace upon him.). As he had more than once done great deeds, the Prophet blessed him, saying that his descendants would render considerable help to the religion of Islam. This prophecy was subsequently proved true. ABDUR RASHID had three sons, one of whom was named ISMAIL. One of the sons of the latter was called BABI, who was the founder of the BABI DYNASTY. This dynasty was named after him. One OSMAN KHAN, ninth in descent from Babi came to INDIA from AFGHANISTAN, with HUMAYUN, Emperor of India. Osmankhan's son's name was BAHADURKHAN. He held a high office at the Emperor's court. As a reward for his faithful services he received two villages in GUJARAT, as Jagir, from Emperor SHAH JAHAN. One of the sons of Bahadurkhan named SHER KHAN was highly applauded by Emperor AURANGZEB for good services done in Gujarat.

When in 1672 A. D. Kutbuddin Foujdar (Governor) of Sorath led an invasion against Jamnagar, SHERKHAN was appointed to help him. Sherkhan bravely conquered JAMNAGAR. For this service he obtained the offices of DIVAN of GUJARAT and FOUJDAR of BARODA and in addition the town of PIRAN PATAN as a Jagir. He died at SIDHPUR but his remains were carried to AHMEDABAD, where they were interred near the Idgah. Sherkhan had four sons. Of these ZAFAR KHAN was the ablest and most enterprising. His services were appreciated at the Imperial Court and the title of SAFDARKHAN was bestowed upon him.

When in 1705 A. D. the Marathas invaded Gujarat, Safdarkhan led an army to oppose them.

In 1724 A. D. he died and was buried in his family grave-yard near Idgah at Ahmedabad. He was blessed with a long life, during which he served five Emperors of India, all of whom were pleased with his services.

In the Babi dynasty, he was the only one to earn for the family the respect and admiration of the proudest nobles of the time. He twice acted as the SUBEDAR of GUJARAT. He was so very peace-loving that he suppressed all mischief at the root. If any dissension arose among the nobles he always settled it amicably and induced the quarrelling parties to come to terms again.

Safdarkhan Babi had nine sons. All his sons and grandsons were appointed to high offices during his life time. Among his sons, SHER KHAN was the bravest and the most enterprising. The Jagirdar of RANPUR, who is now under the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, is a descendant of his.

Among the sons of Safdarkhan, SALABAT KHAN and JAWANMARD KHAN became very famous. The descendants of the former won the Kingdoms of JUNAGADH and WADASINOR, while those of the latter that of RADHANPUR.

In 1715 A. D. when disorder prevailed in GOHILWAD, a general of Salabatkhan's calibre was ordered to restore peace and order.

In 1728 A. D. the Foujdar of Junagadh died and Salabatkhan's son BAHADUR KHAN was appointed Nawab at JUNAGADH in his father's place.

In 1730 A. D. Salabatkhan died at PATDI on his way to Viramgam from Ahmedabad. His remains were taken to Ahmedabad and interred in his family grave-yard.

He discharged his duties in Kathiawad with perfect loyalty to the Imperial Government. He had great influence with the people, so much so that his words carried more weight than those of the Suba himself. He was a lover of peace and during his regime the people were happy and prosperous. He was a man of great learning. The suburb of SALABATPUR named after him near AHMEDABAD on the other side of the river was founded by him. He also built a fort near WADASINOR, which he got as Jagir from Emperor AURANGZEB, and named it SALABAT NAGAR. He had three sons, named BAHADUR KHAN, DILER KHAN and SHERZAMAN KHAN.



## CHAPTER II.

### THE FIRST NAWAB SAHEB, BAHADURKHAN I.

#### KNOWN AS SHERKHAN

From 1748 A. D. to 1758 A. D.

Just as Salabatkhan was the bravest and most capable of his brothers in the family of Safdarkhan so was BAHADURKHAN in that of Salabatkhan.

In 1719 A. D. Bahadurkhan was appointed Foujdar (Governor) of the neighbouring places of AHMEDABAD City. He discharged his duties creditably.

Bahadurkhan performed a long series of important deeds in Gujarat, in discharge of his duties to the Empire. In consequence of this he was exalted to the title of SHERKHAN by the Imperial Government in 1721 A. D.

In 1728 A. D. he was appointed Nayab Foujdar of JUNAGADH in his father's place.

In 1732 A. D. he was promoted to the post of Foujdar of BARODA. In appreciation of his excellent services he was created NAWAB by the Emperor Mohomed Shah. Subsequently in 1734 A. D. he was appointed the Foujdar of VIRAMGAM.

At this time the affairs at JUNAGADH being in a state of confusion, the Government dues were not paid regularly and the Marathas devastated the country. Thereupon in 1738 A. D. Sherkhani was sent there as Nawab under Imperial Orders. The Nawab spent five years in settling the Kathiawad territory and having subdued rebels brought peace in the country. Afterwards he went to AHMEDABAD and other places for the purpose of helping the Subas. When Sherkhani saw that Gujarat was going from bad to worse and was on the verge of falling into the hands of the Marathas, he did not think it advisable to tarry there longer. Therefore handing over WADASINOR to his son SARDAR MOHOMED KHAN, he went to JUNAGADH in the year 1748 A. D. During his absence from Junagadh the administration was conducted by his wives LADLI BEGAM and AMINA BEGAM.

Sherkhani died in 1758 and was buried in the Mausoleum opposite the CHITAKHAN Mosque in Junagadh.

Sherkhani served for 30 years at various places in Gujarat. That time was very critical, because many battles were then fought between the Mussalmans and Marathas, and every officer was aiming at the highest authority. In the beginning Sherkhani obtained the FOUJDARI and JAGIR of JUNAGADH because of his having rendered valuable services to the Emperor. At Junagadh he established order, the country was prosperous and the subjects happy. Through his own efforts he subjugated all the states in KATHIAWAD and exacted a tribute from them since called "ZORTALABI" which continues to this day. He was religious, just and magnanimous. He gave Jagirs to Saiyeds, learned men and others deserving them. He was so impartial that he also bestowed Jagirs upon Hindus. He accorded permission to a Kathi named WALA WIRA to construct a fort and assigned him the Paragna of Jetpur as Jagir on condition of remaining faithful. It still continues in his family. He gave KOYLI as Jagir to the Mahant of Koyli. Upon his brothers SHERZAMANKHAN and DILERKHAN he bestowed the Taluka of BANTWA as Jagir. It is now divided into three smaller Talukas. Of these two BANTWA and SARDARGADH (or Ghidar) are in the possession of the descendants of SHERZAMANKHAN. Each consists of twelve villages. But BANTWA is now subdivided into many small parts. The third, MANAVADAR, is in the hands of the descendants of DILERKHAN. It consists of 24 villages.

Nawab Sherkhani had two Begams (wives). One of them was AMINA BEGAM, daughter of Mohomedkhan, Jagirdar of Kaira and the other LADLI BEGAM, daughter of Sardar Mohomedkhan Ghorji, Foujdar of Baroda.

The Nawab Saheb had four sons. The eldest of these, MAHABATKHAN, became the Nawab Saheb of JUNAGADH and the second, SARDAR MOHOMEDKHAN, Nawab of WADASINOR.

* As Zortalabi	Bhavnagar	pays	Rs.	22858	Porbander	pays	Rs.	5706
	Palitana	"	"	2490	Amreli Mahal	"	"	7492
	Vala	"	"	2348	Nawanagar	"	"	4857
	Jasdan	"	"	2572	Morvi	"	"	3088
	Dhrangdhra	"	"	4006	Gondal	"	"	608
	Limdi	"	"	1390	Wankaner	"	"	1457
	Wadhwan	"	"	2682	Rajkot	"	"	2330
	Muli	"	"	1853	Kotda Sangani	"	"	1427

Zortalabi Totals as under :—

(1)	Jhalawad Prant	14,520-0-0
(2)	Sorath Prant	18,187-8-0
(3)	Halar Prant	21,815-0-0
(4)	Gohilwad Prant	37,899-0-0
	Grand Total	92,421-8-0

## CHAPTER III.

# THE SECOND NAWAB SAHEB MAHABATKHAN I.

1758 to 1774 A. D.

Nawab Saheb Sherkhan was succeeded by Nawab Saheb Mahabatkhan.

VERAVAL, PATAN and other Paragnas formed part of the Jagir of NEMATKHAN LODI under Imperial Orders. The inhabitants of Patan frequently raised their heads but Nematkhan being powerful quelled the petty disturbances. After his death the Nawab Saheb's aunt (father's sister) SULTAN BIBI brought Veraval into her possession, and later on in the year 1762 A. D. SHAIKHMIYAN KAZI, of MANGROL, wrested it from her. While he was extending his power in that region, the Nawab Saheb, for political reasons, thought it proper to amalgamate Veraval into his own possessions. Consequently in 1764 A. D. he led his armies against Veraval and obtained possession of it.

At a distance of 31 miles from BHAVNAGAR is situated a beautiful place called TALAJA. It was under the possession of a Koli tribe, named Baria. They were plunderers by profession. They used to plunder the ships of the Englishmen also. They had acquired so much power that even the Raja of Bhavnagar was afraid to oppose them. At last when the Raja was tired of their depredations, he sought the help of the Nawab Saheb. Thereupon the latter sent an army by which the Kolies were subdued. They gave a large sum as compensation and agreed to practise plunder no more.

As Shaikhmiyan of MANGROL frequently failed in his allegiance to the Nawab Saheb, an army was dispatched against Mangrol in 1770. The town was closely besieged and bombardment commenced. The Shaikh realising his danger agreed to cede half of his Paragna.

The Miyanas of MALIYA under Morbi and Waghers became so turbulent as to harass the armies of the GAEKWAD and JAM. As they were under the suzerainty of the Nawab Saheb, he drew his armies for their subjugation, and defeated them. They paid a heavy fine and agreed to owe their allegiance to Nawab Saheb in future.

THAKOR KUMBHAJI JADEJA of GONDAL was found to extend his wealth and influence to such an extent that his men had the audacity to attack the Nawab Saheb's army stationed for guarding the frontier. Therefore the Nawab Saheb sent an army to punish him. But he apologized and paid a heavy fine. This happened in 1770 A. D.

In 1773 A. D. the people of the neighbourhood of SUTRAPADA complained to the Nawab Saheb that the Zamindar CHAND PATNI oppressed the poor and plundered the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages. Thereupon an army was sent against him, which wrested Sutrapada from him and he fled to Gorakhamadhi.

In 1774 A. D. The THAKOR of WANKANER implored help from the Nawab Saheb, against the depredations of the Kathis under his rule. Thereupon an army was sent there, which established order.

In 1774 A. D. the Nawab Saheb died at the age of 40 and was buried in the Makbara (Grave-Yard) of his ancestors.

The Nawab Saheb was very brave and religious. He suppressed the depredations of the Kolies, Mianas and Waghers by bringing them under subjection. He was so good that he often rendered help to the neighbouring States of BHAVNAGAR, JAMNAGAR, GONDAL and others in KATHIAWAR.



## CHAPTER IV.

### THE THIRD NAWAB SAHEB HAMIDKHAN I.

1774 A. D. to 1811 A. D.

Nawab Saheb Mahabatkhan was succeeded by Nawab Saheb Hamidkhan in 1774 A. D. He was then 8 years old. In this year his paternal uncles Mukhtarkhan and Adilkhan the Jagirdars of Bantva took possession of the fort of Vanthali. An army was sent from Junagadh against them, whereupon they returned to Bantva disappointed.

In the time of Nawab Mahabatkhan UNA and DELVADA were under the suzerainty of the Nawab Saheb. A Thana was established there and it paid tribute, but in 1781 A. D. both were annexed to the Nawab Saheb Hamidkhan's territory.

The most noteworthy event in the time of this Nawab Saheb is the battle of PANCHPIPLA. Such a great battle was never fought in the annals of Junagadh before or since. The cause of it was that the neighbouring States had to pay ZORTALABI to Junagadh which was very distasteful to them. Therefore they secretly planned means to rid themselves of it. Again Meraman Khawas, Diwan of Jamnagar and the Thakor of Gondal had a personal grudge against Amarji, the then Diwan of Junagadh, who was very faithful and trustworthy servant of the Nawab Saheb. Therefore Jamnagar, Gondal and Porbandar formed an alliance and calling in the aid of the Gaekwad encamped their forces on the bank of the Bhadar in 1782 A. D. Though a minor, the Nawab Saheb was very brave. The Jagirdars of Bantva and Ranpur, Shaikhman Kazi of Mangrol, the Baloch of Khadia, the Kathi Darbars of Jetpur and others joined the standard of Nawab Saheb. In those days there were 72 flags of the Arab contingent bands. The Nawab Saheb himself expressed his desire of going to the front but all the Sardars protested that it was not advisable for him to go out of Junagadh, so long as even one out of them was alive. Thus Nawab Saheb had to stay in the Capital. But the army went in opposition. When the enemies saw the fury of Nawab Saheb's army, they crossed the Bhadar and took to flight. But Nawab Saheb's army pursued them till both the armies met at Panchpipla, where a great battle was fought. At last Nawab Saheb's army was victorious and the enemies were dispersed. After this the army returned to Junagadh with great eclat. The good Nawab Saheb forgave the enemies. But at last internal dissensions arose among them regarding the expenses of the campaign. It was however finally decided that the whole expenses were to be divided into ten parts out of which Jamnagar should bear five, Porbandar four and Gondal one. In spite of this amicable settlement a good deal of ill feeling existed long afterwards between Jamnagar and Porbandar.

Mokaji, Zamindar of Chorwad, having had no money to give the arrears of pay to his army, the Rana of Porbandar on the pretext of being related to him paid up the money for him and took possession of Chorwad in 1788 A. D. Later on the Rana went to Veraval in the night and having scaled the fort took it into his possession. When the Nawab Saheb came to know of this event he himself marched with an army. The Thakor of Gondal also led his army in aid of Nawab Saheb. At first he laid siege to Chorwad and sacked it. Those followers of the Rana who were captured at Chorwad were, however released by Nawab Saheb. Chorwad was amalgamated with Nawab Saheb's territory. After this he captured Veraval also and then proceeded to Porbandar to punish the Rana, and besieged the fort of KANDORANA. The Rana submitted and gave a heavy fine and agreed never more to molest Nawab Saheb's territory. Thus the fault of the Rana was forgiven. Nawab Saheb returned to Junagadh in great splendour and was received with great ovation by the people.

In 1796 A. D. Fateh Mohamed, the Dewan of Cutch attacked the territory of the Jam Saheb, who sought the aid of the Nawab Saheb. Thereupon he himself marched in person with an army. But peace being concluded between the two belligerents, he directly marched against the Raja of Bhavnagar, who for some time had been doing mischief in the Nawab Saheb's territory. A hard battle was fought with the Raja between Waral and Dhasa, in which the Nawab Saheb was victorious. At last the Raja apologized and gave a fine of Rs. 115000.

In 1811 A. D. Nawab Saheb died at the age of 45 years and was buried in the ancestral grave-yard near Chitakhan mosque. He was of polished manners, active, gentle, intelligent and of an imposing appearance. He was religious and observed fasts in the month of Ramzan. He loved to read the holy Kuarn. He was so brave that he himself took part in the battlefield and punished mischievous people. He was peace-loving and tolerant. He helped the Thakors of Morbi, Porbandar, Gondal, Bhavnagar and Sayla in their calamities.

## CHAPTER V.

### FOURTH NAWAB SAHEB BAHADURKHAN II.

1811 A. D. to 1840 A. D.

Nawab Saheb Hamidkhan was succeeded in 1811 A. D. by his son Bahadurkhan who was 16 years old. In 1812 A. D. while returning from the invasion of Jamnagar, the Gaekwad encamped at Lalvadh eight miles from Junagadh and demanded a Nazrana from the Nawab Saheb for his installation on the Gadi. Upon this the latter made preparations for an encounter. In the meantime the Nawab Saheb's Diwan Raghunathji having gone to the camp of the Gaekwad promised the grant of a few villages, upon which he went away. But the Nawab Saheb never intended to part with the villages. Therefore Raghunathji resigned his post. He was succeeded by Jamadar Omar Mukasam as Diwan. During his regime a pressure was brought to bear on the Diwan who ceded the Parganas of AMRELI and KODINAR without the sanction of the Nawab Saheb.

In 1815 A. D. Diwan Omar Mukasam began to be insubordinate. He was a big nobleman. He acted too much against Nawab Saheb, who thereupon called in the aid of his particular and trusted friend COL. BALLANTYNE, the Resident of Baroda. He was accompanied by the Commanding Officer of the British Army in Kathiawar. These officers gave to Omar Mukasam two villages, viz. Timdi and Pipalia and 150000 Koris, upon which the whole affair was calmed.

In 1820 A. D. the Gaekwad asked the British Government to collect for him his dues from the States in Kathiawar on account of tribute. This established British power in Kathiawar, which goes by the name of AGENCY. The officers who were appointed for this purpose were then styled POLITICAL AGENTS. Capt. Barnwell was the 1st Political Agent.

In 1821 A. D. Nawab Saheb asked the British Government to collect for him the ZORTALABI in Kathiawar and deduct one fourth out of the collections on account of expenses.

In 1830 A. D. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Rajkot. The Nawab Saheb went there and both had a cordial meeting.

In 1831 A. D. during his official tour through the State the Nawab Saheb called at Koyli. The head of the Math accorded a hearty welcome to His Highness, upon which an elephant, a palanquin, a torch and two villages—Bodka and Ranpur—were bestowed upon him.

In 1837 A. D. His Highness abolished the practice of Sati from the State.

In 1840 A. D. the Nawab Saheb died at the age of 45 and was buried in the ancestral grave-yard, near Chitakhan Mosque.

The Agency having been established in Kathiawar there was peace in the state.



## CHAPTER VI.

### FIFTH NAWAB SAHEB HAMIDKHAN II.

1840 A. D. to 1851 A. D.

On the death of the Nawab Saheb Bahadurkhan, a dispute arose among his four sons about the succession. But Hamidkhan being the eldest and having been appointed heir-apparent, during his father's life-time succeeded to the Gadi in 1840 A. D. The claims of the others, except Mahabatkhan, not being tenable, they accepted some villages as Jagir. But Mahabatkhan persisted in his claims. He claimed to be descended from a Babi mother. But this time he had to be disappointed.

As the Nawab Saheb was 12 years old the Administration was in the hands of his mother Dadibu Saheba of Kutiana. But really the power was wielded by Jhabar Sheth Bhatia and Habibkhan Sherwani of Kutiana. The latter's brother Nathukhan exercised great influence in all the affairs. In household affairs he played the master.

In 1841 A. D. the marriage of the Nawab Saheb with the daughter of the Talukdar of Manawadar and with that of the Nawab Saheb of Wadasinor was celebrated with great pomp and splendour. An expense of seven lakhs of Rupees was incurred.

The Kathis Harsuvala and Bhujia began to plunder and ruin the State. To subdue them the Nawab Saheb sent troops. Bhujia was captured and Harsuvala's apology was accepted. Thus the subjects got immunity from plunder and rapine.

Mahabatkhan having still clung to his claims in 1842 the Nawab Saheb placed his friends under surveillance. Lalbhai and his wife Chahatboo were the chief confidants of Maji Saheba, mother of Mahabatkhan. Both these loved Mahabatkhan from his infancy. Therefore this time they also shared the hard treatment. But they spared neither life nor wealth. Shail Bahauddin began to go to Mahabatkhan with his paternal aunt Chahatboo. Both being of equal age such a strong friendship grew up between the two that they lived together night and day. Both were circumcised together. Gradually by his ability and goodness, Shaikh Bahauddin became a constant companion of Mahabatkhan. Who could then divine the inscrutable will of God that later on Mahabatkhan would be the Nawab Saheb and Shaikh Bahauddin in the capacity of his Vazir would contribute so much to the happiness and prosperity of the subjects?

Mahabatkhan was betrothed to a daughter of the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur, so Mahabatkhan went to Radhanpur and stayed there till the demise of the Nawab Saheb Hamidkhan.

Nawab Saheb being a minor the administration was conducted by the people of his mother's confidence. This caused a considerable deficit in the state treasury. The Nawab Saheb was duly apprised of the evil doings of these enemies of the state. He was himself very intelligent. Therefore he made up his mind to banish the evil-doers in consultation with the Political Agent. When Nathukhan and Jhabarsheth came to know of this, they opposed the Nawab Saheb but were captured. They were however released later on.

In 1851 A. D. Nawab Saheb visited the shrine of DAVALSHA at Amran under Jamnagar State accompanied by a large retinue. This visit was a source of great fame in Kathiawar. During this excursion the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar and the Thakor Saheb of Morbi treated Nawab Saheb with great hospitality.

Nawab Saheb having ruled for 11 years died childless in 1851 A. D. at the age of 23 and was interred in the ancestral grave-yard, near the Chitakhan Mosque.

Nawab Saheb conducted the administration ably and dealt impartial justice. He personally heard cases and gave decisions. The cavalcade was stopped to give a hearing to complaints of the poor. Once the noble men of the state made a petition that it was not proper to stop the royal cavalcade to listen to the complaints of the low. His Highness said that it was the duty of the ruler to hear the complaints of his subjects, otherwise he would be held responsible before God on the day of judgment.

Nawab Saheb was handsome, of imposing appearance and of a sparing constitution. He knew Persian, Urdu and Gujarati well. He loved to play chess and fly kites. He also loved shooting and was an excellent marksman.



## CHAPTER VII.

### SIXTH NAWAB SAHEB SIR MAHABATKHAN II.

From 1851 A. D. to 1882 A. D.

When Nawab Hamidkhan died, Mahabatkhan was at Radhanpur. On the day Hamidkhan died, Mahabatkhan saw a dream that his brother the Nawab had died. This dream was related to his constant companion Lalbhai, who was then with him. As the deceased Nawab Saheb had no offspring, COL. LANG, the Political Agent of Kathiawar, was called and requested to stay at Junagadh during his illness. As the next heir to the Gadi was Mahabatkhan, his mother Maji Saheba who was then at Junagadh sent messengers to fetch him. Among those despatched for the purpose were Husen Sawar and Virji Luhana. The latter was then a dooli-bearer, but afterwards he attained to great power. With his help his brother Keshavji also attained to great influence. Immediately on the receipt of the message Mahabatkhan came to Junagadh and ascended the Gadi. He was then 14 years old. Therefore a Council of Regency was appointed, with the advice of the Political Agent, COL. Lang. The council consisted of Mohomedkhan, Talukdar of Bantva, Anantji Diwan and Habibkhan Sherwani. Jamadar Saleh Hindi was appointed to superintend the deceased Hamidkhan's palaces. Although the State was administered under the above arrangement, the household affairs were governed independently by the mother of the Nawab Saheb. The Nawab Saheb now appreciated the past services of his old attendants and Shaikh Bahauddin was appointed Chief of the personal Risala (Bodyguards.)

The Nawab Saheb was a strong advocate of education. In 1852 he established an efficient Gujarati school.

The practice of giving villages on contract then prevalent was the source of great hardship to the poor Ryot. The Nawab Saheb abolished this system and appointed Vahivatdars in the place of contractors.

The Nawab Saheb was married with great pomp to Ladli Begum Saheba sister of Shaikh Bahauddin in 1753 A. D.

Previous to his coming to the Gadi, the Nawab Saheb was married to Kamalbakhte Saheba, the daughter of the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur.

As a result of the anxious desire of the Nawab Saheb to spread education among the masses, he started an Urdu school and a Sanskrit Pathshala in 1854 A. D.

In 1856 A. D. Ladli Begum Saheba bore to him a son named BAHADURKHAN, but from his infancy to the time he attained the throne, he was called by the name of Bapumian.

In 1858 A. D. the Nawab Saheb had another son named RASULKHAN by his other Begum Nurbibi Saheba.

In 1858 when the Nawab Saheb attained his majority, the Council of Regency was terminated and the full authority of the state was handed over to him. Anantji, who was Diwan previously and a member of the Council was appointed as Diwan. After sometime Syed Ahmed Edroos was appointed Co-Diwan. Subsequently a native of Cutch named Dungersi Khatri was appointed Diwan in 1860 A. D. During 14 months of his administration only for four months, matters went on pretty well. Afterwards he was removed for not being able to manage affairs satisfactorily. He was succeeded in 1861 A. D. by Nagar named Gokalji Jhala. At that time sole power was in reality in the hands of Keshavji Luhana. Keshavji's brother Virji was Khangi Karbhari. Both these brothers conducted the administration according to their will. Their relatives who were formerly dooly-bearers were placed in charge of big Talukas (Mahals.) They allowed in-adequate allowance even to the Nawab Saheb. They were devising schemes to disturb the relations between the Agency and the State. These Luhana brothers were ignorant of the method of keeping the account. Therefore their accounts were kept irregularly. They became so autocratic that they did not care even for the Agency. They had their own way in all matters. They were in secret alliance with the Waghers who made depredations in the State in those times. These doings of theirs displeased the Nawab Saheb. The Political Agent was also indignant. Therefore Keshavji was summoned to Rajkot and kept under surveillance, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for having assisted the Wagher decoits. Virji committed suicide while in confinement at Junagadh Uperkote by throwing himself down from a window and thus escaped trial. The State and Agency authorities were so disgusted at this state of things that atlast the Nawab Saheb determined to assume the reins of Government himself. Therefore arrangements were made with the help of the Agency to take away all the power from the Nawab Saheb's mother. As soon as the Nawab Saheb assumed the powers he dismissed all the Luanas from the State service. At this time the Political Agent was also at Junagadh.

Shaikh Bahauddin rendered useful help to the Nawab Saheb in this matter, upon which the Nawab Saheb was pleased to confer upon him the office of the VAZIR and the village of AGATARAI as a Jagir in the year 1862. And later on in 1868 A. D. in appreciating of faithful and responsible services, he was given Bhiyal as a Jagir.

With a view to encourage female education in the state, H. H. opened a Girls' school at Junagadh and gave it the name of his Begum Ladli Begum Saheba.

For the purpose of dispensing impartial justice courts were established on the model of the British courts and they were named the Hazur Adalat and Sadar Adalat, and many other improvements were also introduced.

The Waghers who were a turbulent race and lived upon plunder were the inhabitants of Dwarka under Gaekwad territory. In the year 1858 they rose in rebellion and created a disturbance in the whole of Kathiawar. Two or three years after they took refuge in the Gir forest. Some British officers with the Vazir and Saleh Hindi captured the Waghers alive. Subsequently this disturbance was quelled, in which His Highness rendered valuable help to the British Government. Shortly after this the Mianas declared hostilities against Junagadh but the State and the Agency presented such a bold front that they were compelled to surrender.

In 1864 A. D. the ceremony of the circumcision of Shahzada Bahadurkhan was celebrated with becoming show at an expense of three lakhs of Rupees.

A new Mahal was formed of the territory obtained at the termination of inquiries in a suit between the State and Jetpur Katis. The village of Nayagadh or Navagadh was fixed upon as the headquarter of this Mahal. In the year 1879 A. D. a wall was built round it and Police Lines were also built there.

In order to afford facility of communication to the subjects the Sourashtra Post was established in 1864 A. D. on sound footing.



Saleh Hindi was a loyal servant of the State. He rendered useful services to His Highness the Nawab Saheb by displaying bravery against the Waghers. He was at once a soldier and a statesman. In appreciation of his services His Highness conferred upon him the village of HANDALA as a Jagir. And later on in 1868 A. D. Wandarval was granted as a Jagir.

In 1866 A. D. the Registration and Municipal Departments were founded. For the extension of trade noteworthy improvements were made in the port of Veraval. A European Engineer was appointed. On the shore a wall 1846 ft. long and 11 ft. high was erected and a lighthouse 50 ft. high was built. These works cost more than four lakhs.

In 1866 A. D. an Agricultural Exhibition was held at Rajkot. His Highness the Nawab Saheb attended it.

The Nawab Saheb was married to Sardar Bakhte, daughter of the Talukdar of Ranpur in 1866 A. D.

In 1867 A. D. the Nawab Saheb had a third son Adilkhan by his Begum Chhoti Bibi Saheba.

In this year while passing from Karanchi to Bombay, the Governor of Bombay halted at Veraval for a day. At this time the Nawab Saheb, the Heir-apparent Bahadurkhan and the Vazir were present there. The distinguished guest was hospitably treated by the Nawab Saheb.

The examination of pleaders was started and orders were issued for the appointment of vakils of seven years' standing to the post of Munsif.

A library known as BAHADURKHANJI LIBRARY after the name of the Prince Bahadurkhan was established. A printing press was also founded and the publication of the State Gazette called the DASTURAL-AMAL was started every month containing official orders, appointments etc.

In 1867 Munshi Khairatali Khan who was a Vakil of the Jodhpur state was appointed Tutor to the Shahzada. He was well versed in English, Persian, Arabic and Urdu. He had spent 7 years of his life in London. His salary was Rs. 800 per month which exceeded that of the then Diwan.

There was an exhibition at Broach. It was attended by the Gaekwad and the other Ruling Chiefs. His Highness sent Shahzada Bahadurkhan as his representative. The Shahzada on his outward and return journey was treated with great honour by the Jagirdars and Talukdars.

In 1869 A. D. His Highness being invited by the Political Agent went to Rajkot to witness the horse races.

In 1870 A. D. Darbar was held at Bombay in honour of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh the second son of Her Imperial Majesty Empress Victoria. His Highness accompanied by the Shahzada, Vazir and others set sail from Veraval to attend this Darbar. Among the States of Kathiawar Junagadh being then the only First Class State, the Prince honoured His Highness with the privilege of a private visit. At Bombay His Highness gave large sums of money in charity. His Highness the Agakhan and others entertained the Nawab Saheb at large parties.

In commemoration of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to India, Nawab Saheb placed a munificent sum of a lakh of Rupees at the disposal of the Governor of Bombay for works of public utility in Kathiawar. For this act of generosity, the Government warmly thanked the Nawab Saheb.

In 1870 A.D. a Rajkumar College was opened at Rajkot for the education of the Kumars, out of funds collected from the Chiefs of Kathiawar, His Highness contributed the largest amount towards this fund. The opening ceremony was performed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, before a large and distinguished gathering on 16th December 1870 A. D. where the Nawab Saheb was also present. Immediately afterwards His Excellency visited Junagadh, where he was richly entertained by the Nawab Saheb. Then His Excellency went to the Gir Forest where he bagged five large lions. Upon this, His Highness deputed the Vazir Saheb to congratulate His Excellency.

In 1871 A. D. Shahzada Bahadurkhan joined the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.

In appreciation of his successful administration, Her Imperial Majesty the Empress was pleased to confer upon His Highness the exalted title of K. C. S. I. The ceremony of the investiture was performed at Rajkot before a large Darbar which was attended by the Ruling Chiefs and the British Officers. The people of Junagadh celebrated the occasion with befitting splendour.

In 1873 A. D. the Heir-apparent was appointed Police Commissioner of the State. He organized the State Police on the model of the British Police. His marriage with the daughter of the Bantva Talukdar and with that of the Ranpur Talukdar was celebrated with great eclat at a cost of 7 lakhs of Rupees.

In 1874 A. D. Saleh Hindi was appointed Diwan.

In December 1874 A. D. Nawab Saheb visited Rajkot as he was invited to a Darbar convened by the Governor of Bombay. Afterwards on the 11th January 1875 A. D. the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to Junagadh.

In 1875 A. D. on a visit of His Royal Highness the Prince Edward to India, His Highness the Nawab Saheb went to Bombay accompanied by a party including the Vazir and Diwan.

The third marriage of the Shahzada was contracted with the daughter of the Nawab Saheb of Wadasinor.

Late Diwan Gokalji Jhala was appointed Co-Diwan.

In 1877 A. D. Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Victoria assumed the exalted title of KAISRE-HIND. An imposing Darbar was held in honour of the occasion at Dehli, (on the 1st January 1877) in which among other Indian Chiefs, His Highness the Nawab Saheb attended and appointed the Heir-apparent as Regent at Junagadh during his absence. From Dehli he went on a tour through India and returned from Bombay to Veraval by Steamer. His return was marked with great rejoicings at the capital.

The Government of India was pleased to enhance the honour of the Nawab Saheb from 11 to 15 guns and to confer upon him a gold medal and a Royal flag. Diwan Saleh Hindi was invested with the title of KHAN BAHADUR and Diwan Gokalji Jhala with that of RAO BAHADUR. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Junagadh on the 20th November and halted for 2 days. The reception was a grand one.

In 1878 A. D. the marriage of Shahzada Rasulkhan Saheb was celebrated with the daughter of Sarbulandkhan Babi of Bantva with fitting show. Shahzada Edulkhan joined the Rajkumar College for study.

On the death of Rao Bahadur Gokalji Jhala, Saleh Hindi was appointed the sole Diwan.

As a reward for his faithful services to the State Diwan Saleh Hindi was decorated with the insignia of C. I. E., in 1879 A. D. His Highness the Nawab Saheb invested the Shaikh of Mangrol with the powers of 2nd class Chief under the Junagadh State.

In 1880 A. D. His Excellency the Governor's visit was marked with due respect. The bridge outside the Kalva gate was named Fergusson Bridge after him.

In 1881 A. D. Shahzada Sherzumankhan was born to Shahzada Rasulkhan. The Political Agent visited Junagadh.

In 1882 A. D. His Highness the Nawab Saheb after a rule of 31 years died. A fine mausoleum called the MAHABAT MAKBARA was erected over his tomb.

The Nawab Saheb was a strict observer of prayers and fasts. He was magnanimous and liberal. He loved to see wrestling and was an excellent rider. He frequently came out on horse back. If he noticed a stranger in the town, he made inquiries about his name and whereabouts. If he found him worthy, he would help him. He was very bold. He confronted an infuriated elephant with only a light cane. He kept a tiger cub near his bed. When it grew up and made mischief it was quieted and made to couch by the Nawab Saheb only by the flourish of a cane. The nobles were in great concern about the safety of the Nawab Saheb from the wild nature of the animal. Therefore they frequently reasoned with him to keep it away from him. To this he replied that it was his pet and would not harm him. One day it grew savage and uncontrollable and upon urgent entreaties of the nobles was put into a cage.

He was very just. After his death he was honoured as a saint and acquired the epithet of Mahabat Saint. His tomb is even now decorated with offerings and his death anniversary is celebrated every year as that of a saint.

He conducted the administration admirably and gave considerable encouragement to agriculture and commerce.

He got many mango trees planted through out the State. The prosperity of the capital advanced. Rest-houses, hospitals and roads were constructed. The narrow streets were broadened. A large square and a clock tower were put up opposite to the Aina Mahal.

Buildings like court houses, Sardarbag Bunglow, Jail, Bahadurkhan High School and Public offices were erected. These cost 40 lakhs of Rupees.





## CHAPTER VIII.

### SEVENTH NAWAB SAHEB SIR MOHOMED BAHADURKHAN III.

G. C. I. E.

1882 A. D. to 1892 A. D.

In 1882 A. D. Nawab Saheb Mahabatkhan was succeeded by his son Bahadurkhan who was 26 years old.

In 1883 A. D. Diwan Saleh Hindi resigned his post. He had resigned once before also. But he was not relieved. This time, however owing to his advanced age and indifferent health the Nawab Saheb accepted the resignation. The Diwan was brave. The State and the British Government had already appreciated his faithful services. After his retirement the people, both Hindu and Mohomedan of Junagadh and the Mahals gave him addresses. He was succeeded by Desai Haridas Vihari-das of Nadiad as Diwan; while Purshotamrai Sunderji Jhala was appointed Nayab Diwan. H. E. the Governor of Bombay visited Junagadh and laid the foundation of the MAHABAT MADRESSA.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb contributed one lakh of Rupees towards the Art and Industrial Exhibition of Bombay.

In 1885 A. D. a building for the Central Jail was erected. An office called the WALI DAFTAR was created for administering the estates of Jagirdar minors; for it was found that in many cases such Jagirs were not managed in the interests of the minors during their minority by their relatives.

There is a village named Inaj under Patan. This was given as Inam to a Makrani Jamadar a century ago. In the previous year this Jamadar's daughter's descendants named Ali Mohomed and Vali Mohomed ousted the son's descendants from the estate. They also made default in the payment of state dues. At first mild measures were taken against them, which served only to make them more mischievous. Therefore a police party with two pieces of cannon was sent against them. Major Scott, the Political Officer of Sorath accompanied this party. Efforts were made to settle matters with mildness. But they continued to be insubordinate. Hence they were ordered to be seized. The Makranis offered resistance in which some men of both the sides were injured. Ali Mohomed and his son were killed. Vali Mohomed with his nephew Abdur Rehman and others were captured. Kadarbakhsh, who goes by the name of Kadar escaped with some men and commenced depredations. Advertisements were published for their surrender. Some were killed and others were taken alive. Kadarbakhsh fled to Karachi, where upon being challenged by a policeman, he attacked and killed him. For this offence of murder he was captured by police and tried and sentenced to death. The widow of the policeman who was killed by Kadarbakhsh got an annual pension of Rupees 60 for life from the state. The captor of Kadarbakhsh also was rewarded handsomely. This disturbance took two years to be quelled.

In 1886 A. D. H. E. the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to Junagadh and opened the MAHABAT MADRESSA. This institution was built by Vazir Saheb at the expense of Rs. 80,000 in memory of his master late Nawab Saheb Sir Mahabatkhan II for the free education of the backward community of Muslims.

Moreover to perpetuate the memory of the same Nawab Saheb, Vazir Saheb liberally placed the sum of Rs. 30,000 at the disposal of the Bombay University for the foundation of a scholarship, known as MAHABAT FELLOWSHIP to be awarded to the Mohomedan Graduates of the University. The proposal was made in 1887 A. D. and finally accepted by the Government and University in 1889 A. D.

In 1887 A. D. Jubilee celebrations of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress were observed and a Darbar was held at which the Nawab Saheb recounted in detail the benefits that accrued to India from Her Imperial Majesty's rule. Some prisoners were set free and the arrears of revenue were remitted from agriculturists. Students were given scholarships and rejoicings were made in various other ways.

In this year H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army visited Rajkot, where H. H. the Nawab Saheb also went to meet him.

Towards the end of this year H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay paid a visit to Junagadh and performed the opening ceremony of the newly constructed railway line from Jetalsar to Veraval. In commemoration of his visit, a gate was put up in the city wall opposite to the Railway Station and was named the REAY GATE, but it is now commonly known as the Station Gate. A large clock has been fitted up at the top of the gate and upon the arch of the gate a marble bust of Lord Reay has been set.

In 1889 A. D. construction of stone steps had begun in order to facilitate ascent upon the Girnar by collecting money by means of a lottery. In the same year, stone steps were also begun to be constructed for the Datar (upper part.)

In 1890 A. D. H. R. H. Prince Victor, grandson of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress paid a visit to Junagadh. This was the first royal visit here. At first His Royal Highness went to Sasan for lion-shooting. Then he came to Junagadh. This visit was marked by brilliant illuminations. In commemoration of this visit the foundation of a Leper Asylum was laid by the Prince at the foot of the Datar Chhilla and the building has been named the Prince Victor Leper Asylum after him.

A troop of trained horsemen called the IMPERIAL LANCERS was organised this year for loyal aid to the Imperial Government whenever necessary.

In recognition of the Nawab Saheb's munificent gifts to the public and introduction of reforms in the State he was decorated with the insignia of G. C. I. E. by the Imperial Government. The ceremony of investiture was performed at Rajkot, by H. E. the Governor before an imposing gathering of the Chiefs of Kathiawad. This auspicious occasion was celebrated at Junagadh by the Nawab Saheb by holding a Darbar at which remission of various taxes was announced. A noteworthy feature of the Darbar was that Khairatali Khan, the Nawab Saheb's Tutor, was received on arrival by the Nawab Saheb by standing up and the whole assembly followed suit.

As the Nawab Saheb had no issue he very much loved his brother Rasulkhan's son Sherzamankhan. Therefore he was sent to be educated at the Rajkot Rajkumar College in 1891 A. D.

In this year on the termination of 30 years' service, Vazir Saheb tendered his resignation. But the State being in need of a man of his experience and ability it was not accepted and he was again saddled with the heavy responsibilities of the State. This very year saw the opening of a Veterinary Hospital and a Paddock for producing an excellent breed of horses.

In this year the Nawab Saheb died at an early age of 36 years, and was interred in the Mahabat Makbara.

During this regime an impetus was given to the onward progress of education in the State. Railways were constructed which facilitated the extension of trade and agriculture. Large sums were spent on works of public utility. Railways cost 60 lakhs and other buildings 25. More than eight lakhs were given away for public works at Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Bombay.

His Highness married five wives in all but none bore him any issue.

Shahpur, a place at a distance of 8 miles from Junagadh was a favourite resort of the Nawab Saheb. There a palace and garden were made. The inhabitants of the place were also the recipients of considerable princely favours.

H. H. was very handsome and loved shooting. He had also a passion for flying kites, wrestling and elephant fighting. He was a skilled horseman and a liberal minded ruler.

## CHAPTER IX.

### EIGHTH NAWAB SAHEB SIR MOHAMED RASULKHAN.

G. C. S. I.

1892 A. D. to 1911 A. D.

Nawab Saheb Bahadurkhan, having left no issue, was succeeded by his brother Rasulkhan at the age of 34 in the year 1892 A. D.

In the year 1893 A. D. the Nawab Saheb twice visited the important towns of India. During his absence the administration was conducted by Vazir Saheb Bahauddinbhai.

As a mark of his reverence for his master Diwan Haridas constructed a fountain opposite the Mahabat Makbara at his own expense and dedicated it to the memory of the deceased Nawab Saheb Bahadurkhan.

As the Agency handed over the administration of the Educational Department to the State, an officer was appointed at its head. The Nawab Saheb introduced such reforms in this Department that it excelled those in other states of Kathiawad.

H. E. Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay, went to Sasan (Gir) for lion-shooting via Veraval. After a stay of five days there, H. E. came to Junagadh. He met with a grand reception befitting his high position. Junagadh was gaily decorated and the illuminations and fireworks were noteworthy.

H. E. opened the Leper Hospital at the foot of the Datar Hill, which was constructed in memory of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor. H. E. expressed satisfaction at the excellent manner in which the State was administered by H. H. the Nawab Saheb.

The British Government was pleased to confer the insignia of the order of C. I. E. upon Vazir Saheb in appreciation of his valuable services to the State.

The Railway Line from Jetalsar to Veraval was completed and opened for traffic.

In 1894 A. D. the Nawab Saheb went to Rajkot to take part in the Darbar held by H. E. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay. Soon afterwards H. E. visited Junagadh and performed the ceremony of opening the newly constructed Pacca road up the Datar Hill.

In 1895 A. D. Haridas retired from the post of Diwan. A Barrister named Shyamji Krishna Varma was appointed to succeed him. But as he was found unequal to the work he was removed and was succeeded by Sardar Rao Bahadur Behechardas, brother to Diwan Haridas.

In order to commemorate the investiture of Vazir Saheb with the distinction of C. I. E. his friends collected a sum of eighty thousand Rupees; to which he himself added twenty thousand to make up the total to a lakh. H. H. the Nawab Saheb who had always identified himself with all measures—connected with the onward progress of education enhanced the sum to two lakhs by himself contributing a lakh. This was utilized in providing a building for the establishment of an Arts College, which was named the BAHAUDDIN COLLEGE. The expenses of maintenance and upkeep of the College were undertaken by the state. Col. Hunter, the then Political Agent of Kathiawad, laid the foundation of this building in 1897 A. D.

This being the 60th year of the benign rule of Her Imperial Majesty Empress Victoria, it was celebrated with great rejoicings all over India. At Junagadh also a grand Darbar was held at which H. H. the Nawab Saheb recounted the excellent qualities of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the benefits derived by the country from her just rule. The event was celebrated by the remission of arrears of land revenue amounting to fifty thousand Rupees from the ryots and release of prisoners.

In this year, the Nawab Saheb was present at the visit of H. E. the Governor of Bombay to Rajkot. In order to alleviate the sufferings of Parda women H. H. established a zenana Hospital called after his name, the Rasulkhanji Hospital at an expense of more than eighty thousand Rupees, and H. E. laid the foundation of it. Subsequently H. E. visited Junagadh and laid the foundations of the Bahadurkhanji Library, Museum and the Rasulkhanji Hospital.

The Nawab Saheb introduced many reforms and laid out large sums in the construction of works of charity and public utility. In recognition of this, H. I. M. the Empress was pleased to confer upon him the insignia of the exalted order of K. C. S. I. in 1899 A. D.

H. H. the Nawab Saheb married Asha Bibi Saheba, daughter of Mohomedkhan Faridkhan, one of the foremost Amirs of the State (who was appointed Nayab Vazir in 1909 A. D.)

Shahzada Sherzamankhan's marriage with the sister of the present Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur was celebrated with great pomp and splendour at Junagadh.

Chunilal Sarabhai was appointed Diwan of the State.

Towards the close of this year, the rains partially failed and distress prevailed among the ryots and poorer classes. The Nawab Saheb liberally relieved their distress.

In 1900 A. D. a fine building was erected to protect the rock along the road to the Girnar, containing the inscriptions of Asoka.

The Nawab Saheb had a second Shahzada Mahabatkhan, the present Nawab Saheb by his Begum Asha Bibi Saheba.

In the latter part of this year, H. E. Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India accompanied by Lady Curzon arrived at Veraval by Steamer and subsequently visited Junagadh. This was the first visit of the Viceroy to Junagadh. It was therefore marked with great ovation both at Junagadh and Veraval. A canal in the Patan Mahal, was constructed for the benefit of the poor ryots which was named "Curzon Canal" after Lord Curzon. The Bahauddin College was opened at his hands. The city was tastefully decorated and splendidly illuminated and beautiful fire works were let off. Visits were paid to the Uperkot, Sardarbag, Motibag, Shakarbag and Girnar. Their Excellencies were greatly pleased with this visit and left for Rajkot.

The year 1901 A. D. was marred by the sad demise of H. I. M. Empress Victoria. Great sorrow prevailed in the State and mourning was observed by the closing of public offices and shops. Prisoners were released and the poor numbering five thousand were fed.

H. E. Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay visited Junagadh and opened the BahadurKhanji Library and Museum and the Bhavnath Tank near the Girnar.

In 1903 A. D. a grand Darbar was held at Dehli to announce the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty Emperor Edward VII. The Nawab Saheb accompanied by Vazir Saheb, Amirs and officers of the State attended the Darbar. During the absence of the Nawab Saheb the affairs of the State were entrusted to (Nayab Vazir Saheb) Mohomedkhan Faridkhan.

In this year, Rao Bahadur Behcherdas Biharidas was re-appointed Diwan and Nayab Diwan Purshotamrai Sunderji Jhala resigned his post.

In 1905 A. D. the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad, visited Junagadh and opened the newly constructed stone-steps up the Datar Hill in the presence of a large assemblage.

Shahzada Sherzamankhan was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the State.

In 1906 A. D. the Governor of Bombay visited Junagadh. H. E. laid the foundation Stone of the Water works which are to be called Sir Rasulkhanji Waterworks. H. E. congratulated H. H. on his able administration and praise-worthy improvements.

In this year, Rao Bahadur Behcherdas Diwan retired and was succeeded by Mirza Abbas Ali Baig. (who was the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay).

In 1907 A. D. the Government of India was pleased to enhance the honour of H. H. the Nawab Saheb from 11 to 15 guns.

H. H. the Nawab Saheb went to Jamnagar to take part in installation ceremony of H. H. the Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji.

His Highness went to Manavadar to be present at the installation ceremony of the Chief Fatehdin Khan.

Shaikh Husainmian of Mangrol died childless and so Mangrol was taken under management by the State.

H. H. the Nawab Saheb made a tour through the Junagadh, Vanthali, Keshod and Veraval Mahals and looked personally into the grievances of his subjects.

In 1908 A. D. Heir-apparent Shahzada Sherzamankhan died after a short illness. Shahzada Mahabatkhan was the next Heir-apparent.

H. E. Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in Chief of the Indian army, visited Junagadh, and was very much pleased with this beautiful and interesting capital.

Shaikh Jehangirmian was installed as the Shaikh of Mangrol by the Diwan under the orders of H. H. the Nawab Saheb.

In 1909 A. D. His Highness was honoured with the exalted title of G. C. S. I. His Highness went to Bombay where the ceremony of investiture was performed by H. E. Lord Minto, the then Viceroy of India. His Highness stayed in Bombay for 15 days. This high distinction was hailed with immense gratification by his subjects. A largely attended Darbar was held for congratulating the Nawab Saheb.

Mohomedkhan Faridkhan Saheb was appointed Nayab Vazir.

Nawab Saheb went to Una with Heir-Apparent and the Diwan in the afternoon of the 4th (April 1909). Some twenty thousand people had come up from long distances to greet His Highness. His Highness made a State entry into Una and proceeded straight to the shrine of HAZRAT SHAH SAHEB for Fateha. The procession was headed by three gorgeously caprisoned elephants, a detachment of the Imperial Service Lancers, Body Guard, the Arab and other troops. Una has not been visited for half a century by any ruler of Junagath, and consequently the visit of His Highness was immensely gratifying by his subjects.

In 1910 A. D. His Highness attended the Darbar at Rajkot held there by H. E. the Governor of Bombay. H. E. then visited Junagadh and performed the ceremony of declaring the Shahpur-Kutiana Railway Line open.

The sad death of His Imperial Majesty Edward VII. King Emperor of India, cast a gloom over the whole State. Universal mourning was observed through out the State. His Highness distributed alms to the poor.

(Sir) Abbas Ali Baig, Diwan, having been appointed a Member of the India Council in London, Abdullahmian Kureishi of Ahmedabad was appointed Nayab Diwan.

The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage so called after the name of Shahzada Saheb Mahabatkhan for Mohomedan boys and girls, was started. The opening ceremony was performed by H. H. the present Nawab Saheb, the then Heir-apparent.

In 1911 A. D. the Nawab Saheb died and was interred in the Mahabat Makbara. All public offices and institutions were closed for 3 days as a mark of respect for his memory.

During the regime of this Nawab Saheb great works of public utility such as the College, Library, Museum, Water works, Hazur Office, Veraval Summer Palace, Railways and roads were built. In other places of the country, large sums were given for charitable purposes.

The Nawab Saheb was brave, kind-hearted, religious and unostentatious. He bestowed liberal gifts on the poor and took paternal care of his subjects. For a time he received every Thursday in person the applications of his subjects who had any grievances. On such occasions, the poorest of his subjects could hold speech with him. He was an excellent marksman and a keen judge.

## CHAPTER X.

### BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

From 22nd January 1911 to 30th March 1920. A. D.

Soon after the sad demise of Nawab Saheb Sir Rasulkhan, owing to the minority of the present Nawab Saheb Sir Mahabat Khan III, the Administration was taken up by Agency Officials. Mr. H. D. Rendall, I. C. S., the Judicial Assistant at Rajkot was appointed the Administrator of the State, who took charge on 6th February. The new Rasulkhanji Hospital which was built outside the town, was utilized as the Administrator's Office.

Mr. Rendall went home on leave from the 15th Nov. 1911, so Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., the Political Secretary of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, took charge as the Administrator.

On the 12th December, there was a Coronation Darbar of his Imperial Majesty the King Emperor George at Delhi. Owing to illness, the Minor Nawab Saheb could not attend the Darbar at Delhi. But the event was fittingly celebrated throughout the State. Funds were collected to erect a fitting memorial of this unique event and out of the funds collected, the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital was built opposite to the Rasulkhan General Hospital.

The Scheme for the division of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbander Railway System into integral Railways was decided upon. Consequently the JUNAGADH STATE RAILWAY became a separate integral system on the first of April 1911 A. D.

The Sunnat Shadi of the Minor Nawab Saheb was celebrated in March 1912 A. D. with great rejoicings. Mr. W. Tudor-Owen, I. C. S., was appointed Tutor and Guardian to the Minor Nawab Saheb (on 25th January). The ceremony of opening of the Junagadh-Bilkha-Line was performed by Mr. J. Sladen, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar on the 19th May. The spacious building opposite Juma Masjid called Circle, was turned into Law Courts. So the opening ceremony of the Court was performed by Mr. J. Sladen, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar on the 18th July.

H. E. Lord Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay, visited Junagadh in February 1913. A. D. His Excellency performed the opening ceremony of the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital for Parda-Nashin ladies.

The Administrator, with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay, sent the Minor Nawab Saheb to England with his companion Shaikh Mohomedbhai in company with the Minor Chief of Palitana under the personal care of Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Owen in March 1913. A. D.

Mr. H. D. Rendall returned from leave and took charge as Administrator from Mr. L. Robertson on 19th March 1913. A. D. During this time, Mr. Ismail Abrehani was the Private Secretary to Her Highness the Ma Saheba, the mother of the Minor Nawab Saheb.

In 1913 A. D. local Silver Kori coinage was stopped, but the copper Dokdas at a fixed rate of exchange (10 dokdas for an anna) has been continued, in the interest of the poorer classes.

In 1914 (26th April), Minor Nawab Saheb returned from England. His return was the occasion of much rejoicings in Junagadh. Afterwards he and his companion Shaikh Mohomedbhai were entered at the Mayo College, Ajmere. In December Mr. H. A. W. Bladen, who had been recently appointed as the Head Master of the Bahadurkhanji High School, was appointed as Tutor and Guardian to the Minor Nawab Saheb.

Vazir Saheb Shaikh Bahauddin died on 14th July (1914) and was buried in the Mausoleum built by himself near the Mahabat Makabara.

On the 4th August (1914) war broke out between Great Britain and Germany. Imperial War Relief Fund was opened in the Junagadh State.

In 1916 (April) Minor Nawab Saheb left the Mayo College, Ajmere and stayed at Junagadh. Special arrangements were made for instruction in religious and Urdu, under Mr. M. A. Fakhri, the Sessions Judge of the State. He and his companion accompanied the Administrator in his tours in the State, and inspected and noted everything that they saw. Minor Nawab Saheb visited the State institutions and inspected departmental work and quarters in each Mahal.

In Feb. 1916 A. D. His Excellency Lord Willingdon G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, visited Junagadh. During his stay in Junagadh, His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the new building of the Bahadurkhanji High School.

The First Session of the Kathiawar Muslim Educational Conference was held at Junagadh in the Mahabat Madresa compound in October (1916) under the Presidentship of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, present Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University, Aligarh. Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar attended the opening ceremony of the conference. It was organised by Mr. Gulam Mohamed Munshi Bar-at-Law.

An Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was held at Junagadh in February 1917 A. D. There was also Fancy Fair and the Monster Lucky Bag Lottery.

The gratifying news that on New Year's day 1st January 1918, His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was pleased to confer a salute of thirteen guns on His Highness the Nawab Saheb and a personal salute of fifteen guns to the present Nawab Saheb was received with great celebrations throughout the State.

The construction of the Veraval Talala section of the Veraval Una Extension was completed (on 2nd April 1918).

With the cordial concurrence of the Minor Nawab Saheb, through the Administrator, this State signified its desire, by undertaking an annual contribution of five lakhs of rupees to the Imperial cause during the continuance of the War, which offer has been gratefully accepted by the Supreme Government.

The close of the great war in the righteous triumph of the allied cause was joyfully welcomed by the Minor Nawab Saheb and the people of the State. It was most unfortunate that the time of victory was overclouded by other disasters in the shape of influenza epidemic, the onset of famine etc.

With a view to celebrate the joyful occasion of the signing of the peace treaty, December 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th were declared as general holidays.

On 31st March 1920, His Highness the Nawab Saheb was invested with his powers and thus ended the Administration.

The problem of Veraval Port has for several years engaged the anxious attention of His Highness Sir Rasul Khan, the late Nawab Saheb. So during the administration, the harbour improvement scheme has been begun in 1914. Up to 31st March 1918 A. D. Rs. 5 lakhs were spent.

State lands are held on four different tenures. Under the Administration, it was decided to introduce cash assessment. In the beginning, assessment rates had been sanctioned for a period of only five years in 1912 A. D. and then it was fixed for 20 years.



## CHAPTER XI.

### **NINTH NAWAB SAHEB SIR MAHABATKHAN III BABI BAHADUR.**

G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I.

From 31st March 1920 A. D.

The present Nawab Saheb is His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan III G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I. who is ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur Khan I. the founder of the Babi Family of Junagadh in 1748 A. D. Nawab Saheb was born on 2nd August 1900, and succeeded to the Gadi on 22nd January 1911 A. D. but His Highness being then a minor the State was placed under the British Administration. He visited England in 1913-14 and received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmere.

The investiture of the Nawab Saheb had been eagerly looked forward by five lakhs of His Highness' subjects and had excited attention far and wide. The auspicious ceremony was performed on Wednesday 31st March 1920 A. D. by Mr. E. Maconochie, C. S. I., I. C. S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. The imposing investiture Darbar was held at 9 a. m. in the Hall of the Bahauddin College. On this auspicious occasion, deputations came from most of the States in Kathiawar and Gujerat. People from outside had gathered in the Junagadh town in unusually in large numbers.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb as the Ruler of the Premier State in Kathiawar, ranks first among the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers and enjoys a personal salute of 15 guns, the permanent salute being 15 guns within, and 13 guns outside, Junagadh territory.

The Junagadh State can also well claim to be one of the leading Mohomedan States in India, for among the 18 Mohomedan Salute States in India, the Junagadh State ranks fifth in area, fourth in population, but ranks second in annual income.

Nawab Saheb is the Supreme and final authority in the State, and the general administration is conducted under his direction, though a large measure of authority has been entrusted to Diwan Saheb and other officers.

Soon after the assumption of full powers by the Nawab Saheb, signs were perceptible which heralded the dawn of a new and bright era. Nawab Saheb was pleased to make clear his intentions to train the people of the State in the art of Government by giving them opportunities to manage their local affairs.

So Nawab Saheb was graciously pleased to abolish the existing system of Revenue Patels and Village Committees and substitute in lieu thereof VILLAGE PATELS and VILLAGE PANCHAYATS to be selected by the unfettered choice of the villagers themselves and His Highness was pleased to issue Hazur Farman dated 25th July. The Farman opens with the following memorable words :—

“The welfare and prosperity of the very large proportion of my people who are engaged in Agriculture is very near to my heart. The Khedut are the fountain of all the wealth of Junagadh. Motives of self-interest alone would compel me to regard them as of prime importance in the State and in any future development of its political institution.”

Nawab Saheb desired to reform the then existing Municipality of the City and to entrust the Municipal Government to a body of nine members, nominated by the State, representing the different communities and an official President. The Bahadurkhanji Library was placed under the control of the Municipality which has been furnished with a commodious Council Hall. The opening ceremony took place on the 15th August at His Highness' hands in a Darbar in a Shamiana erected before the Bahadurkhanji Library.

The advantage was taken of the occasion by the subjects of the Junagadh State to present a public address in a fine casket to Nawab Saheb by way of an expression of their respectful and loyal greetings on the assumption of His Highness of the Government of the State with full powers. At the time of Investiture of His Highness, owing to indifferent health, it was decided to postpone the announcement of certain boons which are generally supposed to be connected with an Investiture ceremony. So Nawab Saheb in his interesting speech announced the following boons :—

1. All dues from cultivators upto August 31, 1918 are wiped off.
2. Grain compensation allowance will be permanently included in pay from September 1st next,
3. Pension to State servants on Rs. 150/- or less will in future be reckoned on a basis of one half of pay instead of one third.
4. Primary education shall be free through out the State.
5. Secondary education upto and including St. V shall be free through out the State.
9. The tax on marriage is abolished.
7. All taxes on pilgrims levied by the State are abolished.
8. In addition to this I wish to give a special reward to those old servants of the State who were in service in the time of my father and have remained so continuously upto the present time, and I have decided that this shall take the form of month's pay. This will apply to all ranks of State service.

As a result of the steps that were taken later on to recast the Municipal System, the new Municipal Act was brought into effect from 1st November 1933 A. D. A Municipal Board under the Act consists of 13 nominated members with an official President.



The marriage of Nawab Saheb was arranged with Munuvvar Jahan Begum Saheba, the grand-niece of Her Highness the Begum Saheba of Bhopal. Boundless joy and enthusiasm prevailed among the people of the State and the City of Junagadh presented during the festivities a spectacle of gaiety unique in the annals of the State. On the 29th March 1921 Nawab Saheb accompanied by Her Highness the Masaheba and other members of the royal family together with a large party of officials and Amirs, proceeded to Bhopal by special trains. The Nika ceremony was performed on the 3rd April and the party returned to Junagadh on the 7th April. The whole populace of Junagadh and other subjects of the State gathered together in thousands to give an ovation to His Highness the Nawab Saheb and Her Highness the Begum Saheba and to witness the marriage procession and the illuminations. Inams were distributed to large number of Officers and Amirs on a grand scale. The happy memory of the auspicious occasion will long live in the minds of the people.

During the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Bombay in November 1921 A. D. His Highness the Nawab Saheb went to Bombay and attended various functions in connection with the Royal visit.

One of the things that struck Nawab Saheb on his accession to the Gadi was the educational backwardness of the children of the Amirs of the State. Therefore Nawab Saheb established MAHABATKHAN MADRESSAH-TUL-MUALLA with adequate but free educational residential and recreational facilities. The opening ceremony of the Institution was performed by Nawab Saheb on 8th January 1922 A. D.

H. E. Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, Governor of Bombay arrived at Junagadh by a special train on 1st Feb. 1922. On the 3rd of February, His Excellency and His Highness camped in Gir at Talala for lion shooting. His Excellency left Junagadh for Palitana on the 4th Feb.

Major General His Highness Shri Sir Gangasinhji Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner and Lieut. Col. His Highness Shri Ranjit Sinhji, Maharaja Saheb of Jamnagar arrived at Junagadh on the 16th March 1922. Afterwards Their Highnesses went to Talala for lion shooting.

The most outstanding event of the year was the birth of Vali-Ahad Shahzada Saheb to Her Highness Munuvvar Jahan Begum Saheba on 23rd June at 9-5 P. M. The occasion of the kind having not been witnessed in Junagadh for over 60 years past, the happy event was hailed with unbounded joy and gratification throughout the length and breadth of the Junagadh State. Numerous telegrams of congratulations poured forth from His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor of India, and also from His Excellency the Viceroy, Their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay and Madras, the Rulers of some of the sister States and other distinguished officers and personages.

A splendid Darbar was held in the Darbar Hall on the 30th June in honour of the Chhathi day. H. H. the Nawab Saheb was pleased to be present personally. Mr. Giridharlal Madhavrai Dholakia read the congratulatory address on behalf of the subjects of the Junagadh State. The public address was suitably replied by His Highness the Nawab Saheb and various concessions of a liberal character were announced in joyful commemoration of the auspicious event.

H. E. General Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief in India visited Junagadh on 3rd April 1923. Next day His Excellency went to Sasan for lion shooting.

Extension of the Main Line from Jambur to Prachi Road was completed on 13th Nov. 1923 A. D.

The Junagadh State Infantry, now called the MAHABARKHANJI INFANTARY, is a newly organised force and has come into existence from 1st February 1924 A. D.

As a result of altered conditions in British India and in compliance with the Montague-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, the whole of Kathiawar Agency was transferred from the Bombay Government to the Government of India from 10th October 1924, and was placed in the direct Political charge of the Officer designated as the "Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India." The long talked of separation of Kathiawar from the Government of Bombay has at last taken place. This great change was announced by H. E. the Viceroy and the Governor General of India, Lord Reading, who visited Rajkot in Nov. 1924. Afterwards H. E. proceeded directly to the Gir Forest for lion shooting. His Excellency shot one lion. After a halt of three days at Sasan, H. E. proceeded to Jamnagar.

Local Branch of the INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY was opened at Junagadh from 1st April 1925 A. D. Nawab Saheb is the Patron of the Society.

On the 1st January 1926, Nawab Saheb was awarded the Insignia of the KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. Official investiture ceremony whereof was performed by H. E. Lord Reading at Dehli. Nawab Saheb reached Dehli on the 28th January, where he was received by a Political officer of His Excellency's staff and a salute of 15 guns was fired on arrival. On the same night, Nawab Saheb attended the investiture function at the Viceregal Lodge.



H. E. Lord Irvin, Viceroy visited Junagadh on 20th Nov. 1927 A. D. at 8 A. M. On the same night at 10-45 P. M. H. E. departed by Special train for Rajkot. H. H. the Nawab Saheb went to Rajkot on the 22nd Nov. to take part in the Princes' Banquet given by the Princes and Chiefs of the Western India Agency in honour of H. E. the Viceroy. On that occasion, H. H. the Nawab Saheb delivered the speech on behalf of the Princes and Chiefs.

Boyscout Movement was first introduced in Junagadh in July 1928 A. D. A Grand Rally was held on the 28th January 1934 A. D. on the Bahauddin College Grounds when H. H. the Nawab Saheb recieved the salute of the Scouts on their March past. In order to enable him to acquire personal experience of scouting methods and organisation in European Countries the Honorary Secretary Prof. V. S. Ghurye was sent to Europe. This visit gave a great impetus to the movement.

The foundation of the Junagadh State Electric Works was laid by the Nawab Saheb on 20th August 1928 A. D. The opening ceremony was performed by Hon. Lt. Col. T. H. Keyes, Agent to the Governor General on 26th August 1929 A. D.

The Junagadh Power House makes good progress. The supply to the State is normal but the demand from the public for lighting as well as industrial purposes has increased.

The work of electric instalation on the Veraval Bunder was ready in 1929 A. D. This has greatly faciliated the traffic of the Bunder during night time. A Power House at Veraval is also ready. Its opening ceremony was performed by the Diwan Saheb on 1st November 1934 A. D.

His Highness visited the Shrine of Pir Hazrat Shah Saheb at Una on 22nd Nov. 1928 to fulfil a vow there. After Fateha, a Darbar was held at Una, in which the welcome address was given by the subjects of the Una Mahal.

The Athletic Military sport held at Rajkot on the 2nd Dec. (28) was also witnessed by the Nawab Saheb.

Mubarak Bakhte, the Begum Saheba of Sherzamankhan, the brother of the Nawab Saheb went to Mecca and Medina for Haj and Ziyarat on 9th February 1928 and returned to Junagadh on 27th June (28). More than one lakh of Rupees was given to her by His Highness for expenses and charitable purposes.

H. H. the Nawab Saheb reached the 30th year of his age according to the Mohomedan calculations, the birth day having fallen this year on the 19th September. A Salute of 30 guns was fired at sunset in celebration of this happy event and food was distributed to the poor in the Langarkhana.

In order to meet with the difficulty in satisfying the demands for water in the city of Junagadh, a new scheme for construction of a masonry Dam for water in the Chemudri Valley near the bottom of the Datar Hill was sanctioned. The foundation ceremony of the Dam was performed at the auspicious hands of the Nawab Saheb on 11th May 1929. The total expenditure on this scheme up to the end of October 1934 A. D. is Rs. 6,49,933. The Scheme when completed is estimated to hold about 32 millions C. Ft. of water and the expenditure is likely to exceed Rs. 8 lakhs.

Nawab Saheb was pleased to give a donation of one lakh and fifty thousand Rupees to construct a building for the Central Red Cross Association of India at New Dehli. On the 30th September 1929 A. D. gratitude for and appreciation of His Highness' munificence, the Managing Body of the Association resolved to elect His Highness as an Honorary Vice-President of the Red Cross Society (H. E. the Viceroy is the President). Nawab Saheb was invited to attend the Darbar of the Foundation Ceremony of the building. The ceremony was performed by H. E. the Viceroy on Thursday, 27th February 1930 at 5-30 P. M. near the Council Hall, New Dehli. His Highness went to Dehli for a day. In the Darbar the seat of His Highness was next to H. E. the Viceroy. Honourable Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith Kt., C. I. E., I. C. S. Chairman, Managing Body Indian Red Cross Society and the VICEROY H. E. Lord Irvin, praised the generosity of Nawab Saheb in their speeches. The opening ceremony was performed by H. E. the Viceroy on the 6th February 1931 A. D.

On the 1st January 1931 A. D. Nawab Saheb was awarded the Insignia of G. C. I. E. by His Imperial Majesty King Emperor. Official investiture ceremony whereof was performed by H. E. the Viceroy at Dehli on Thursday the 12th February 1931 A. D. His Highness' arrival from Dehli was official, engine of the special train was duly decorated and also a few fod signals were put on the Railway Lines from Shakarbag Bridge just to announce the arrival of His Highness' Special train (on the 14th Feb. 1931 A. D.)

Unfortunately the communal tension that prevailed at Veraval since the brutal murder of a Muslim boy took a serious turn, resulting in the murders of several Hiudus on the 18th July 1931. There was also a communal outbreak at Keshod, which fortunately did not involve any fatality. Action was promptly taken to vindicate the law and to bring offenders to justice, and the dangerous tendency to violence had been successfully checked.

In 1932 A. D. the Heir-Apparent Mohomed Dilavarkhan Saheb with his brother Nawabzada Mohomed Himatkhan Saheb, under the charge of his Tutor and Guardian Lt. Col. A. H. S. Wheatley visited Delhi, Ootacamund, Bombay and other important places in India. The Heir-Apparent had the honour of acting as a page to H. E. the Viceroy on the occasion of the Investiture Darbar at Delhi in March 1932 A. D.

After their return from the tour, their SUNNAT SHADI ceremony was celebrated with great pomp and splendour. The circumcision ceremony was performed on the 6th February 1933 A. D. and Shaher-Kharach was given in the City Raj Mahel on the 16th (Feb.) In honour of the auspicious occasion a general programme of festivities was fixed and celebrated from the 20th to 22nd (Feb.) The whole of Junagadh was on fete during these days. A grand Darbar was also held in which Nawab Saheb delivered very interesting lecture conferring various benefits and concessions in the interest of the ryots. In the month of March, the Heir-Apparent Mohomed Dilavarkhan Saheb and his brother Nawabzada Mohomed Himatkhan Saheb left for England for their education and they have returned to Junagadh on 22nd December 1935 during their vacation.

The thirteenth birth-day of the Heir-Apparent Shahzada Mohomed Dilavarkhan Saheb fell this year on Saturday the 2nd February 1935 A. D. The Heir-Apparent having entered the 14th year of his age, a salute of 14 guns was fired in celebration of this happy event and food was distributed to the poor in the Langarkhana.

The 31st March 1935 being the anniversary day of His Highness' Investiture a salute of 15 guns was fired at sunrise.

To commemorate the completion of the 25th year of the reign of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor George V a Darbar was held in the Shamiana in front of the Bahadurkhanji Library on 6th May 1935 at 6 P. M. In the Darbar, Nawab Saheb made a speech and read the Kharita received from H. E. the Viceroy. As soon as H. H. the Nawab Saheb finished the speech, the Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired. While the guns were being fired, Medals were distributed by His Highness to the followings:—

- |                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Sir Patrick Cadell.             | 2. Mr. J. Monteath.              |
| 3. Mr. G. W. N. Rose.              | 4. Mr. Shivdatrai T. Mankad.     |
| 5. K. S. Murtazakhanji.            | 6. K. S. Mohomedkhanji.          |
| 7. Mr. J. X. Sequeira.             | 8. Mr. Chhelshanker J. Dave.     |
| 9. Captain P. T. Majmudar.         | 10. Mr. E. A. Alton.             |
| 11. Mr. V. S. Ghurye.              | 12. Dr. Ruth Devaji.             |
| 13. Lt. Col. B. A. Gaffar.         | 14. Major Usmankhan.             |
| 15. Captain Ahmed bin Mohomed.     | 16. Lt. Shaikh Burhanmohomed.    |
| 17. Risaldar Shafiqmohomed.        | 18. Subedar Shaikh Mohomed Ayub. |
| 19. Wordi Major Mohomed Afzalkhan. |                                  |

Afterwards Nawab Saheb also laid the corner stone of the Foundling Home in the Zenana Hospital Compound.

In the morning of the same day, Nawab Saheb performed the opening ceremonies of the Silver Jubilee Muslim Hostel and the Technical School.

**VISIT OF H. E. THE VICEROY:—**The most notable event of the year was the auspicious visit of Their Excellencies Lord Willingdon, Viceroy and Governor General of India and Lady Willingdon to Junagadh. Their Excellencies had visited Junagadh in 1916 A. D. when Lord Willingdon was the Governor of Bombay. The special train of Their Excellencies and staff steamed into the Junagadh Station exactly at 8 A. M. on the 9th January 1936 A. D. The approach of Their Excellencies was heralded by the arrival of the pilot train conveying Sir Courtenay Latimer, the A. G. G. The Station presented a scene of animation and colour. When Their Excellencies alighted from their Saloon, H. H. the Nawab Saheb with his two Shahzada Sahebs, received his illustrious guests most cordially. A Salute of 31 guns was fired and the Guard of Honour presented arms and played the National Anthem. Their Excellencies were conducted to the Railway Station Darbar Hall, where a Levee was held. Diwan Saheb Mr. Monteath and Nayab Diwan Saheb Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir presented all Officers, Amirs and leading citizens to Their Excellencies, who were then garlanded by His Highness.

A procession was then formed. His Excellency and His Highness were in the first silver coach and four, followed by Her Excellency in another carriage. The Junagadh State Lancers escorted the carriages. The roads through which the procession passed were crowded with people. The whole route to Mahabat Manzil, where Their Excellencies were staying, was decorated and triumphant arches with suitable inscriptions of welcome were put up at prominent places. During their stay, they visited several institutions and gardens of the State by motors.

The most important function in the visit to Junagadh was the opening of the WILLINGDON DAM. It was opened by His Excellency on the 10th January at 3-30 P. M. A fine Shamiana was erected in front of the Dam on a spot

surrounded by the Datar and other hills. His Highness arrived at the Dam a few minutes before the arrival of Their Excellencies. On Their Excellencies' arrival, the Mahabat Khanji Infantry which supplied the Guard of Honour gave the Salute. Their Excellencies were then received by His Highness, Diwan Saheb and Nayab Diwan Saheb and conducted to their seats on the dais in the Shamiana. His Highness after welcoming Their Excellencies to the capital town of Junagadh, requested His Excellency to permit His Excellency's name to be associated with the Dam and to perform the opening ceremony. In reply, His Excellency delivered an interesting speech, in which he thanked His Highness and appreciated His Highness' able administration. Silver model of the Willingdon Dam was placed in front of the chair of His Excellency. H. E. then pressed the button provided in the silver model which opened the main sluice valve automatically and worked the small fountain in the model and the fountain outside.

After declaring the Willingdon Dam open, Their Excellencies motored over the Dam and inspected it. Afterwards Their Excellencies and the guests, were entertained at a refreshment near the foot of the Datar Hill.

On the same day at 10-30 P. M. after State Banquet, Their Excellencies departed by special train for Jamnagar. Electric illuminations on the city gates presented a dazzling spectacle. The departure was private. A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired in honour of His Excellency on the 11th at sunrise.

**DIWANS :—**On the coronation of Nawab Saheb, Diwan Bahadur Chhajuram was appointed Diwan. But in May 1920 A. D. he resigned and Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe was appointed Diwan. On the retirement of Rao Bahadur Tambe on 25th April 1921, Mr. Tribhuvanrai Rana was appointed Diwan with Mr. Fakhir as Nayab Diwan. From that date, Private and Military Secretary Amir Shaikh Mohomedbhai Saheb was appointed also Hazur Secretary. Darbar Shri Virawala was appointed as Diwan as Mr. Rana retired on special pension (of Rs. 600-) on 15th October 1923. Mr. Virawala having reverted to the Government service, Amir Shaikh Mohomedbhai Saheb was appointed as the Diwan from the 4th September 1924 A. D.

**REORGANISATION OF THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE:—**With a view to secure decentralisation in the administration and to minimise the excessive burden of work and responsibility of the Diwan, the system of administration was reorganised by the Nawab Saheb who created a Council of administration which was called the JUNAGADH STATE COUNCIL with effect from 1st October 1931 A. D.

Amir Shaikh Mohomedbhai Saheb, who was designated VAZIR instead of Diwan, was appointed as Ex-Officio President. The distinction of C. I. E. was awarded to Amir Shaikh Mohomedbhai Saheb, by His Imperial Majesty, the King Emperor on the 3rd June 1931 and the title of MADARUL-MAHAM was conferred on him by H. H. the Nawab Saheb on 24th September (1931). But Amir Shaikh Mohomedbhai Saheb resigned his post on 21st February 1932 A. D. and went on leave preparatory to retirement. He was succeeded by Mr. P. R. Cadell, as Diwan and President of the Council. He reorganised the machinery of the State. His remarkable success and his sterling qualities were recognised by the conferment of KNIGHTHOOD on him on the New Year's day of 1935 A. D. Abdul Kadir Mohomed Husain Saheb who was the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay was appointed Nayab Diwan and Member of the Council from the 1st February 1935 A. D. On 3rd June 1935 A. D. he got the title of KHAN BAHADUR.

Sir Patrick Cadell retired from the the State Service and J. Monteath Esqr. I. C. S. was appointed as Diwan and President of the Executive Council of the State from the 5th April 1935 A. D.

Mr. Sivratrai T. Mankad is the Law Member and Mr. J. X. Sequeira is the Revenue Member of the Council.

The followings are the Heads of Departments:—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1—Manager and Engineer-in-Chief—   | Mr. G. W. N. Rose, * B. SC., A. M. I. C. E. |
| Junagadh State Railway and Engineer-in-Charge, Veraval Harbour Works.                                    |   |
| 2—Chief Judicial Officer—  | Mr. B. N. Sanjana B. A., L. L. B.           |
| 3—Deputy Manager, Junagadh State Railway—  | Mr. H. B. Copley.                           |
| 4—Manager Junagadh State Bank—   | Mr. J. Fraser, M. C.                        |
| 5—Officer-in-Charge Motor Department (Also in charge of Memandari Department and State Aeroplane office) | Mr. E. A. Alton.                            |
| 6—Toshakhana and Jamdarkhana Officer—  | Khan Shri Abdullakhan Mohomedkhan.          |
| 7—Chief Medical Officer—   | Captain P. T. Majmudar M. B. Ch. B. (Edin). |
| 8—Port Commissioner—   | Mr. F. J. D' Eath.                          |
| 9—State Electrical Manager—  | Mr. E. Amstein.                             |

\* Also recently appointed as Additional Member of the Council.

10—Principal Bahauddin College—	Mr. M. M. Zuhuruddin Ahmed M. A. L.L. B.
11—Superintendent of Police—	Mr. Chhelshanker J. Dave.
12—State Engineer—	Rao Bahadur K. J. Gandhi, B. A. B. E., M. R. San. I, A. M. I. E.
13—Chief Educational Officer—	Khan Bahadur B. H. Kazi M. A.
14—Superintendent of State Gardens—	Mr. A. S. K. Iyenger, F. R. H. S. (London)
15—Chief Accounts and Finance Officer—	Mr. J. H. Mehta.
16—Commandant Junagadh State Lancers—	Lt. Col. B. Abdul Gaffar, + I. O. M., I. D. S. M.
17—Manager Secretariat—	Mr. S. P. Gheewala M. A.
18—Commandant Mahabatkhani Infantry—	Major Usman Khan.
19—Chief Forest Officer—	Mr. S. A. Hafiz.
20—Superintendent Stables Department—	Mr. A. R. Mohomed.
21—President Junagadh City Municipality—	Mr. Mohomed Umer Hasani, B. E., A. M. A. I., M. V. D. I.
22—State Vakil at Rajkot—	Mr. Syed Zahur Husain Bukhari M. A.

\*The total REVENUE of the State for the year 1933-34 A. D. was Rs. 87,66,913 exclusive of the alienated revenue amounting to Rs. 9,57,360 and Mangrol Revenue of about 3 lakhs; while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 74,34,649.

The total population of the State according to the census of 1931 A. D. was 5,45,152 of which 4,33,125 were Hindus, 1,04,964 Mohammedans, 6,853 Jains, 150 Christians, 48 Parsees while 12 were of other castes.

The total sum expended towards the VERAVAL HARBOUR Improvement came to Rs. 46,40,523 upto 31st October 1934 A. D.

Next to agricultural land another valuable asset of the State consists of its two forests the Gir and the Girnar forests comprising 565.65 Sq. miles i. e. 17.2 Percent of its total area. The importance of the forests to the physical and economical welfare of the State has long been realised by the State, which has laid down a definite and far-sighted forest policy. The State is already deriving a net annual revenue of nearly Rs. 1,00,000. The Match factory at Veraval too is a welcome addition to the existing forest industries of the State during the regime of the present Nawab Saheb.

In order to finance the merchants of the State and to encourage the banking habit among the people, a STATE BANK have been recently opened at Veraval and its branch at Junagadh.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb takes a very keen interest in cattle breeding and the aim of the Willingdon Farm after the name of the present Viceroy H. E. Lord Willingdon, is to improve the famous breed of Gir cattle. H. E. has taken a great interest in the foundation of the Farm. It continues to flourish under the direct supervision of the Private Secretary to His Highness, who is also the Revenue Member.

The State owns and works the JUNAGADH STATE RAILWAY, of which 209.09 miles were open to traffic in 1935 A. D. It also owns a six anna share of the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway, (46.21 miles,) which is worked on behalf of its proprietors, by the Gondal Railway. 2 Passenger Rail Motors are also maintained by the Junagadh Railway.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb commenced soon after His Highness' accession to the throne to evince the same solicitude and sympathetic concern in the promotion of public weal as were evinced in the past by His Highness' illustrious ancestors.

The welfare and prosperity of the agriculturist class has been so near His Highness' heart that His Highness had often issued special instructions to the Revenue Administration for helping the agricultural population against adverse times and circumstances and saving them from the clutches of usurious money lenders. In order to ensure special protection to the agricultural population as a whole, and to afford proper opportunities of the expression of their wants and aspirations, His Highness has been pleased to abolish the existing system of Village Patel and to substitute in lieu thereof Village Panch who have been given the right of direct appeal to His Highness in cases where they found it difficult to obtain redress of their grievances.

The extension of cultivation and irrigation has added to the resources of the agricultural classes.

His Highness also completely reformed the Municipality. The new members looked into the needs of the people and did a good deal towards the improvement of sanitation and furtherance of the cause of the public in general.

The people are not addicted to drink and indulgence in spirituous liquors is discouraged at the sacrifice of excise revenue.

Nawab Saheb is, however, not slow in giving a strong impetus to education. In the memorable Farman of Village Panchayat, Nawab Saheb directed the Educational authorities to consider the views of the Village Panch regarding the establishment of schools in the State. However, His Highness the Nawab Saheb, not resting content with that direction,

+ Also appointed as the Military Secretary to H. H. the Nawab Saheb.

was graciously pleased on the occasion of performing the opening ceremony of the Council Hall of the City Municipality, on the 15th August 1920 to announce the following two boons among others:—

“Primary education shall be free throughout the State.”

“Secondary education upto and including standard V shall be free throughout the State.”

Nawab Saheb did not also fail to notice the educational backwardness of the children of the Amirs of the State. With a view to provide for them the benefits of liberal education, including religious instruction on the lines of the public schools in England, His Highness was pleased to establish in 1922, an institution called the Mahabatkhan Madresa-tul-Mualla. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay congratulated His Highness' wisdom and foresight in this matter. It is gratifying to note that the Amirs of the State have shown a lively sense of appreciation for the generosity of Nawab Saheb.

Originally only the sons of Amirs were admitted in this institution, but now the sons of respectable families of Musalmans are also admitted as paying boarders. The sons of Amirs continue as free Boarders.

With a view to assist poor deserving students of the State in prosecuting their studies in local institutions and higher studies in outside institutions, it has been recently directed by His Highness the Nawab Saheb to increase the number of scholarships granted annually.

The Mahabat Madresa at Junagadh and the Dilavarkhan School at Veraval are raised to the status of the High Schools.

With a view to cultivate public opinion and to secure public co-operation in the educational matters of general importance, an Educational Advisory Board has been formed. It consists of Chief Educational Officer as Chairman with 10 members.

H. H. the Nawab Saheb deputed his Diwan Amir Shaikh Mohomedbhai Saheb to preside at the 13th Session of Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference at Poona in 1927 A. D. and at the 2nd Session of the Gujarat Kathiawad Muslim Educational Conference at Rajkot in 1928 A. D. and to open the proceedings of the 1st Session of the Gujarat Kathiawad Muslim Educational Conference at Ahmedabad in 1927 A. D.

These conferences most respectfully tendered their sincerest thanks to H. H. the Nawab Saheb for the princely assistance rendered by His Highness to the cause of Muslim education.

Shaikh Mohomedbhai Saheb was also deputed to perform the opening ceremonies of the Sultan Ahmed Yatimkhana at Ahmedabad and the Islam Gymkhana Club Building at Broach.

Kazi Ahmedmian Akhtar and Prof. N. B. Purohit of the Bahauddin College were deputed to attend the All-India Oriental Conference at Mysore during the Christmas of 1935 A. D.

The raising of the proportion of the pension grant from  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  and of the age limit for super annuation from 55 to 60 years, in case of all civil servants of the State, has greatly encouraged them in the faithful discharge of their official duties. The increase in Parwarshi grant is a positive proof of His Highness' generosity and personal sympathy for the poor and the afflicted.

H. H. the Nawab Saheb's usual generosity extended to the grant of Compassionate allowance to the distressed widows of State servants based not merely on the length but also on the quality of the service rendered and the needs of the family.

For the poorer class of His Highness' subjects, cooked rations are daily distributed at the State Langarkhana which is availed of by about 400 poor Mohomedans. Besides this, Katcha petias are also ordered for those who are unable to accept Langar food.

H. H. the Nawab Saheb has thus in spite of the shortness of His Highness' regime already endeared himself to the people by sympathy to the poor and the afflicted no less than by his just and liberal administration.

For the benefit of public institutions both within and outside the State limits, H. H. the Nawab Saheb has always been found in making munificent donations; such as (excluding those made during Minority) Rs. 1,50,000 Head quarter's Building for the Indian Red Cross Society at New Dehli; Rs. 1,00,000 Scholarships and help to the Students studying in England; Rs. 1,00,000 Raj Kumar College, Rajkot; Rs. 50,000 Indian Public School Society, Dehradun; Rs. 50,000 Muslim University, (for Technical Education), Aligarh; Rs. 22,000 Past Kumars' Association and Club, Rajkot; Rs. 16,700 Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference at Poona; Rs. 15,000 H. E. Viceroy's Thanks-giving Fund; Rs. 12,500 each to Repairs to Randarda Lake Rajkot; Talukdari Grasia School, Wadhwan; Rs. 12,000 Race Club Rajkot for Rasulkhanji Cup and help; Rs. 11,000 Abdulla Davood Bavla Muslim Girls' Orphanage Bombay; Rs. 10,000 each to All India Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta; Pologround Poona; Rs. 9,500 The X-Ray Instalation &c at West Hospital at Rajkot; Rs. 8,010 British Union Club, London; Rs. 7,500 Gujrat Kathiawad Muslim Educational Conference held at Ahmedabad; Rs. 7,000 Mayne Memorial Fund, Rajkot; Rs. 6,000 each to Indian Boys' Scout Movement, Vanita Vishram at Bombay and Rajkot; Rs. 5,500 each to 2nd Session of the Gujrat Kathiawad Muslim Educational Conferenc held at Rajkot. Youngmen's Christian Association, India; Rs. 5,000 each to Jeddah Repatration Fund, Red Cross Week Fund, Rajkot; Palestine Delegation; Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, Bombay; Bahauddin College Poor Students' Fund; Ranji Memorial Fund, Turner Memorial Fund, Rajkot; &c.





HEIR-APPARENT MOHOMED DILAVARKHAN SAHEB  
AT THE AGE OF ABOUT NINE YEARS (ABOVE) AND THIRTEEN YEARS.

✓ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

1

2

3



J. MONTEATH ESQR.  
I. C. S.  
DIWAN OF THE JUNAGADH STATE







KHAN BAHADUR  
ABDULKADER MOHOMED HUSAIN SAHEB  
NAYAB DIWAN, JUNAGADH STATE

11

12



SIVRATRAI T. MANKAD ESQ. B A. LL B.  
LAW MEMBER



J. X. SEQUEIRA ESQ.  
REVENUE MEMBER

1000 1000 1000

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1



MOHAMED ZAFARKHAN KNOWN AS SAFDARKHAN BABI

[illegible]

1



—

100

10



一、  
 二、  
 三、  
 四、  
 五、  
 六、  
 七、  
 八、  
 九、  
 十、



BAHADURKHAN BIN OSMANKHAN BABI



—

\_\_\_\_\_



4

10

■

100

1

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

—

██████████

**KEY**



**+**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





SHERKHAN BIN BAHADURKHAN BABI





FIRST NAWAB SAHEB MOHAMED BAHADURKHAN  
KNOWN AS SHERKHAN BABI





SECOND NAWAB SAHEB SIR MOHOMED MAHABATKHAN I.





THIRD NAWAB SAHEB  
MOHOMED HAMEDKHAN I







FOURTH NAWAB SAHEB MOHOMED BAHADURKHAN II





FIFTH NAWAB SAHEB MOHOMED HAMIDKHAN II





SIXTH NAWAB SAHEB

SIR MOHAMED MAHABATKHAN II

K. C S I.





SEVENTH NAWAB SAHEB SIR MOHOMED BAHADURKHAN III.  
G. C. I. E.







EIGHTH NAWAB SAHEB SIR MOHAMED RASULKHAN BABI  
G. C. S. I.





SHAHZADA SAHEB MOHOMED SHERZAMANKHAN





H. D. RENDALL ESQR. I. C. S.  
ADMINISTRATOR, JUNAGADH STATE





MADARUL-MAHAM

VAZIR SHAIKH MOHOMED BAHAUDDIN SAHEB

C. I. E.







MADARUL - MAHAM VAZIR SHAIKH MOHOMEDBHAH SAHEB

C. I. E.





DIWAN ANANTJI AMARCHAND VASAVADA



DIWAN RAO BAHADUR  
GOKALJI SAMPATRAM JHALA





DIWAN HUSAINMIYAN



DIWAN KHAN BAHADUR MOHOMED SALEH HINDI  
C. I. E.





DIWAN SIR ABBAS ALI BAIG



DIWAN RAO BAHADUR TRIBHUVANRAI RANA







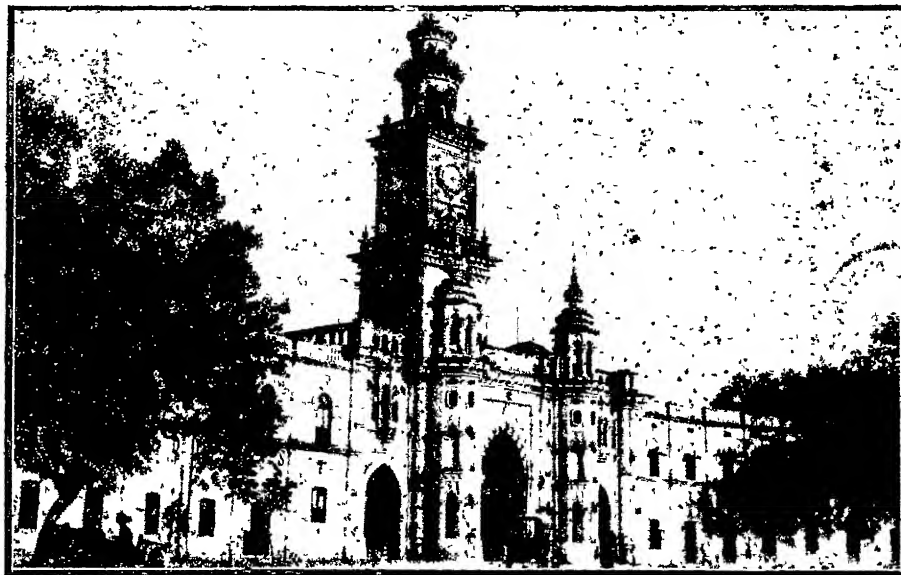
On the occasion of Tea Party given in honour of Diwan Saheb Mr. Cadell by Jamiatul-Muslemin, Junagadh in the Mahabat Madresa on the 28th March 1934.

Front Row from left to right (1) Mr. J. Monteath, (2) Mrs. J. Monteath (3) Lady Cadell, (4) H. H. the Nawab Saheb (5) Mr. Ismail Abrehani (6) Mr. P. R. Cadell (now Sir Patrick) (7) Pirzada Sayed Gulam Ali alias Bhikhu Miyan (8) Sheth Haji Hasham Mohamed.

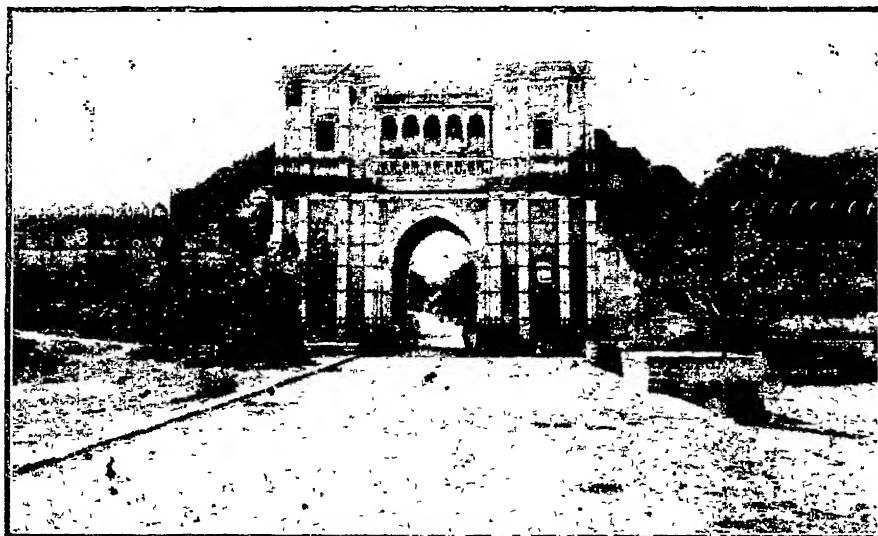


KHAN BAHADUR KAZI BADIUZZAMAN M. A.  
Additional Member of the Junagadh Council



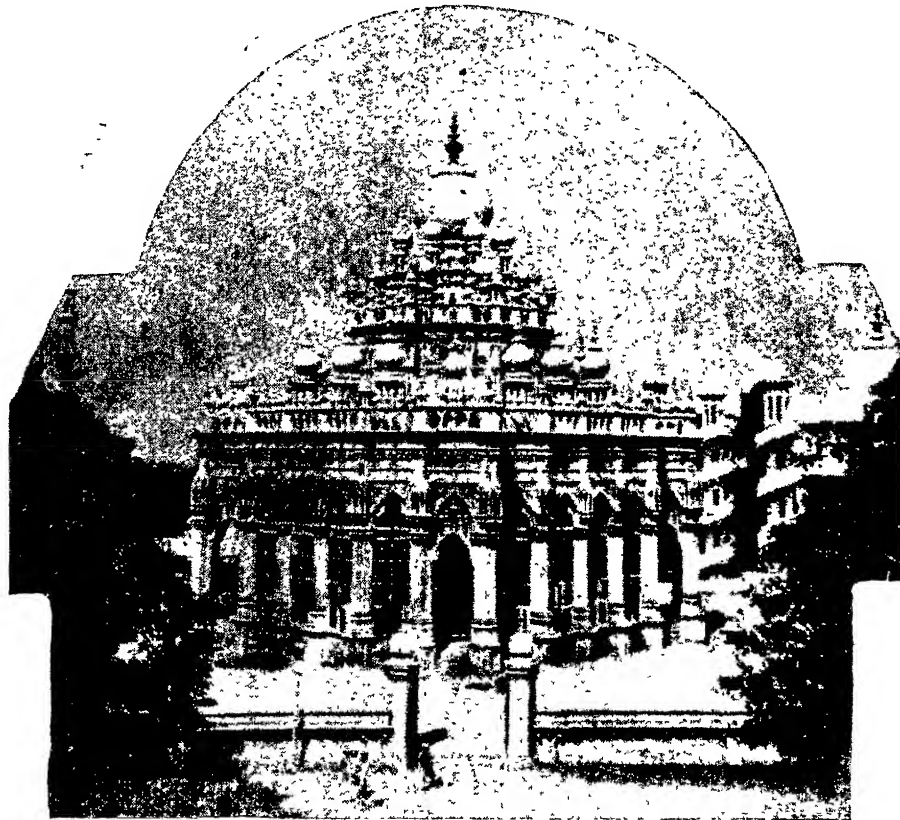


STATION GATE

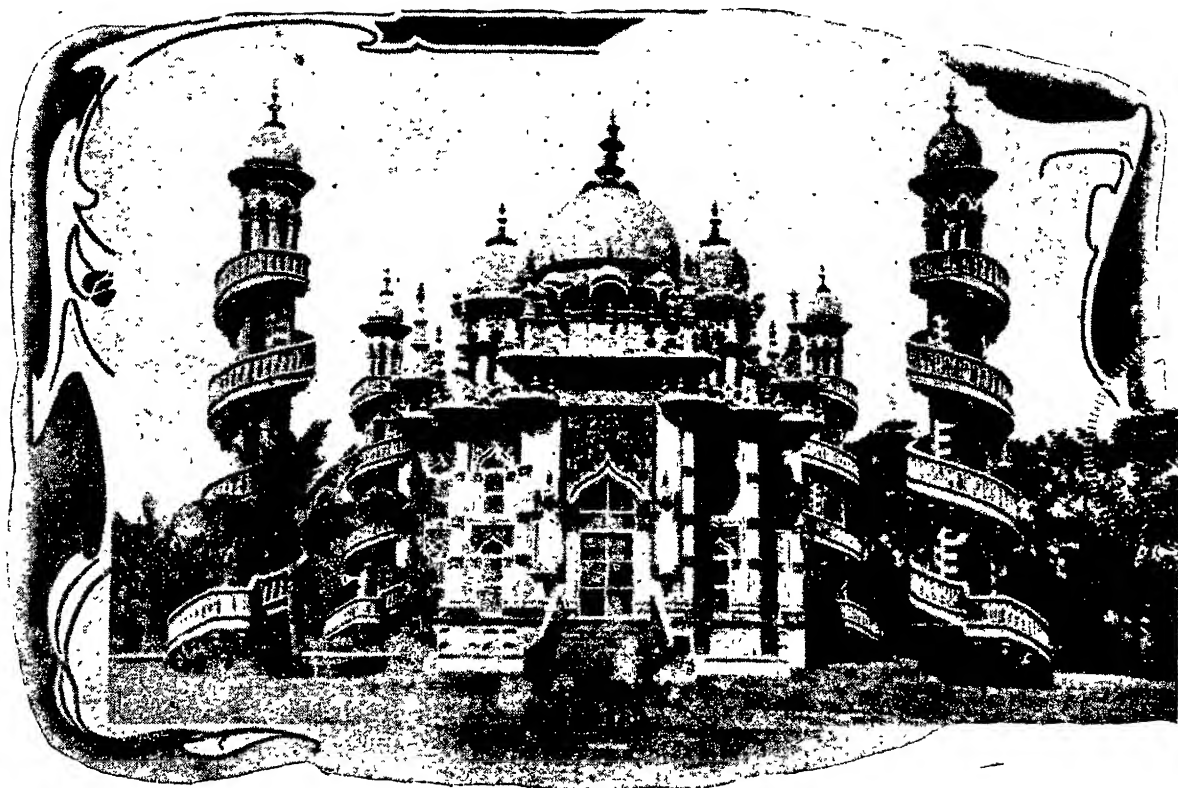


MAJEVDI GATE



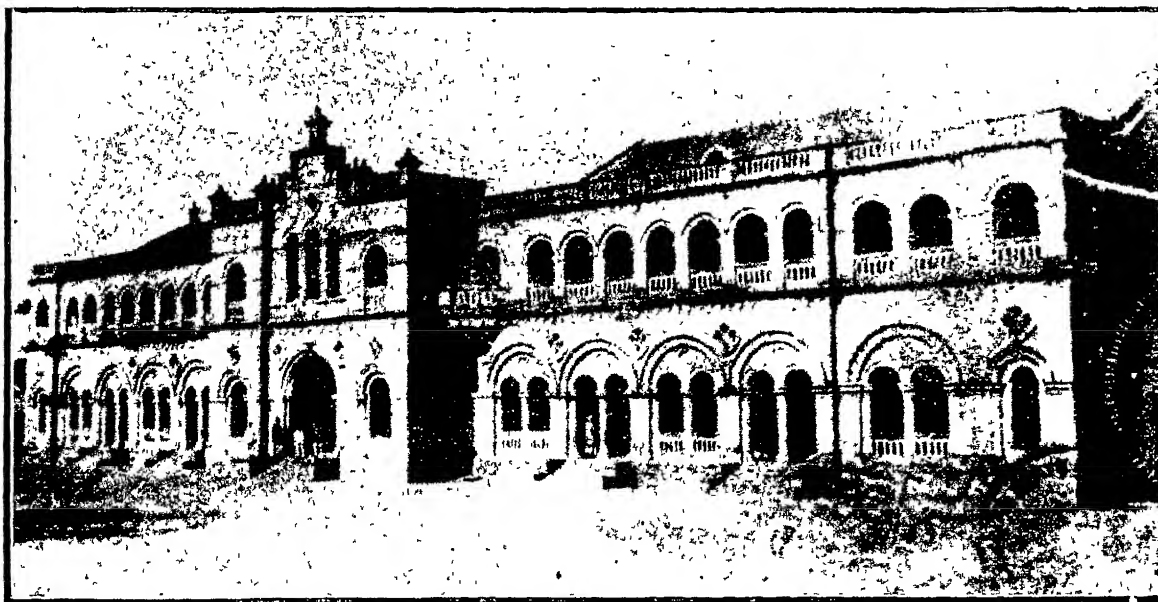


MAHABAT MAKABARA

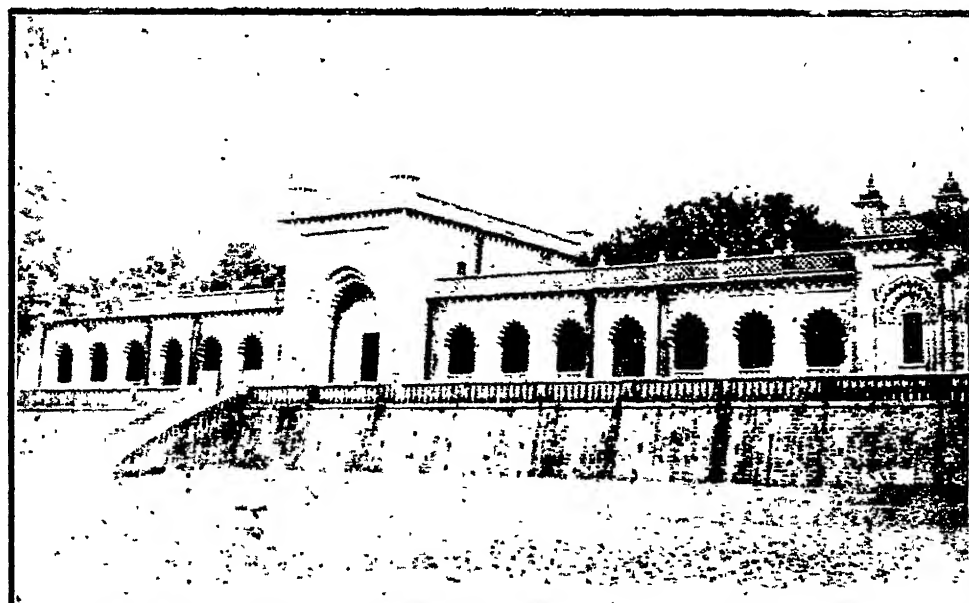


VAZIRS' MAKABARA





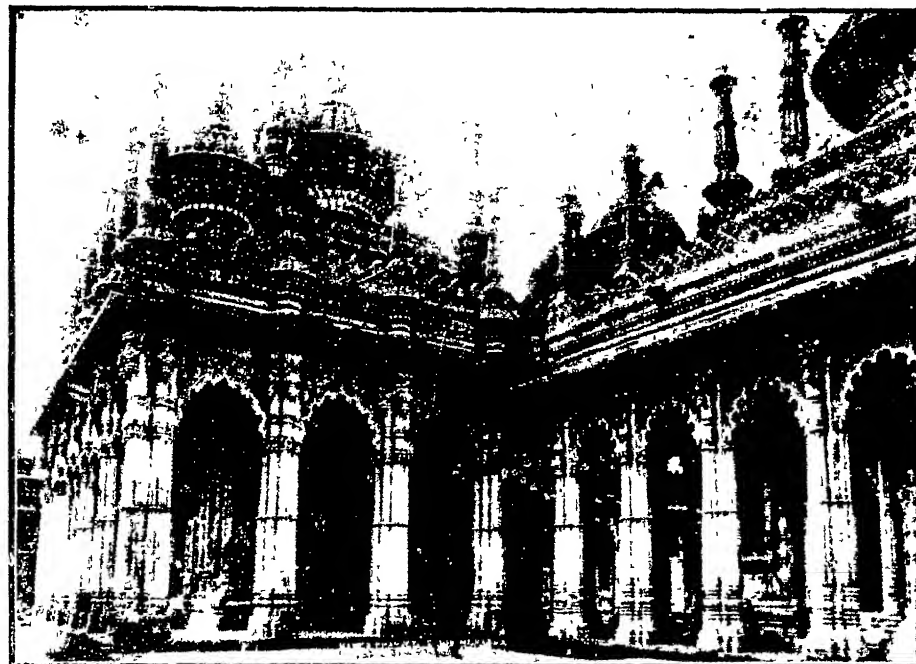
MAHABAT MADRESA HIGH SCHOOL



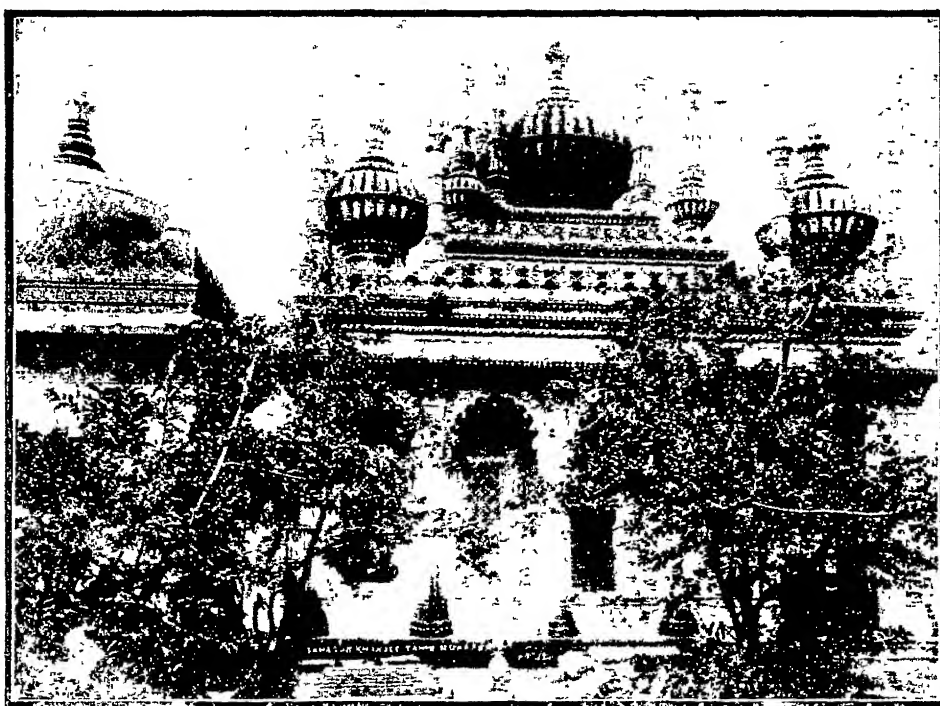
MAHABATKHAN MADRASATUL - MOALLA





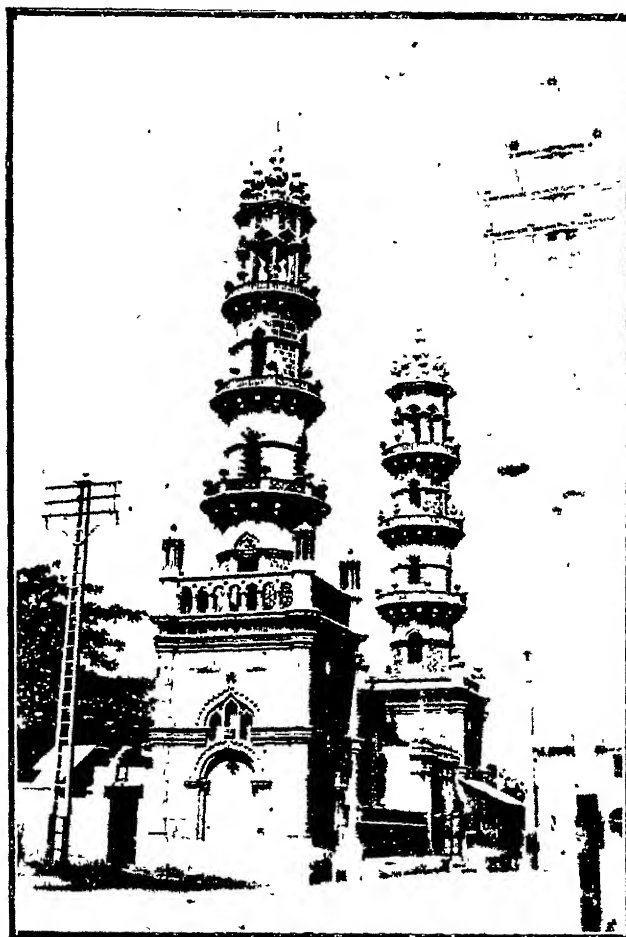


MAKABARA OF NAWAB SAHEB  
MOHOMED HAMIDKHAN

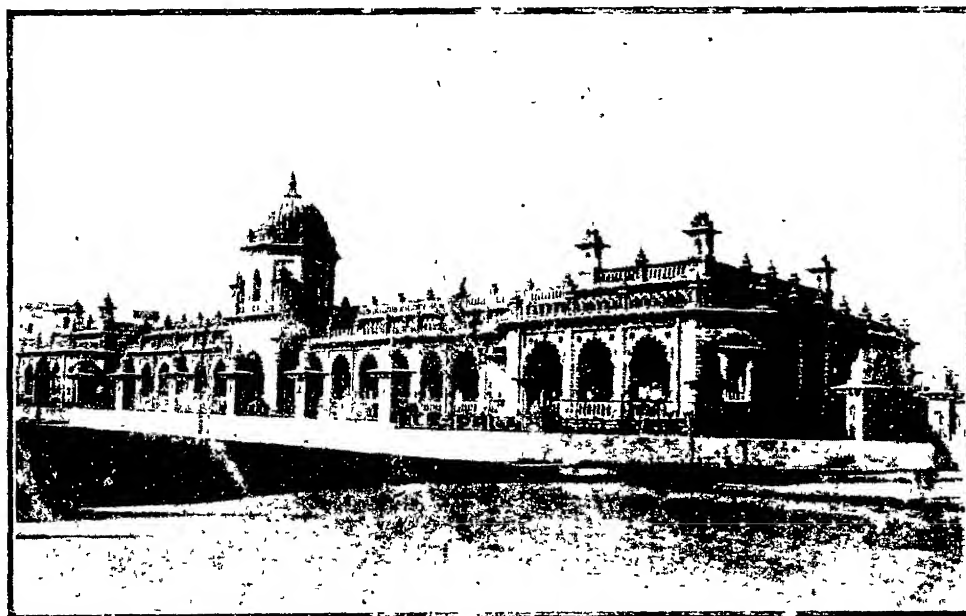


MAKABARA OF NAWAB SAHEB  
MOHOMED BAHADURKHAN





CHITAKHANA MOSQUE

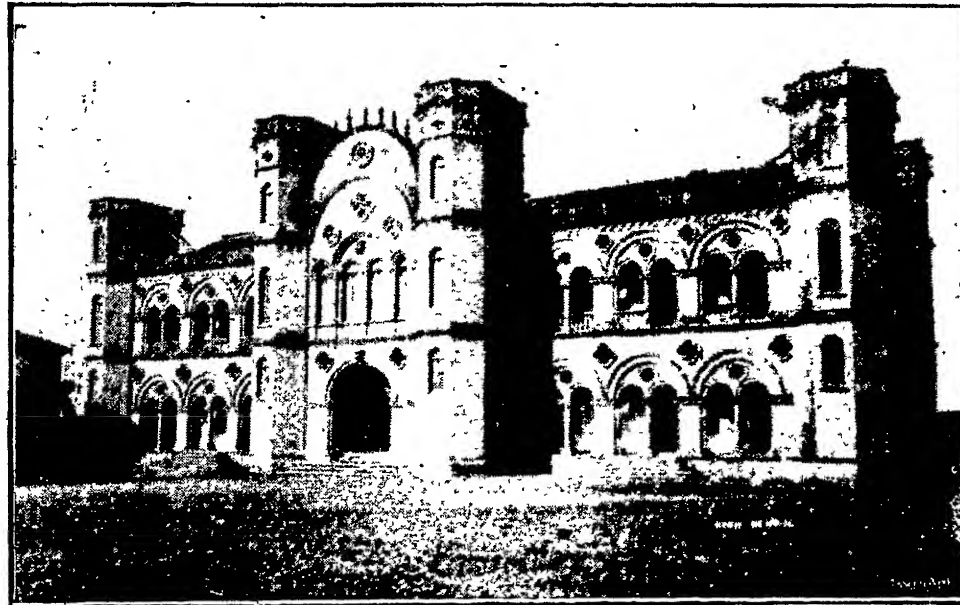


RASULKHANJI HOSPITAL



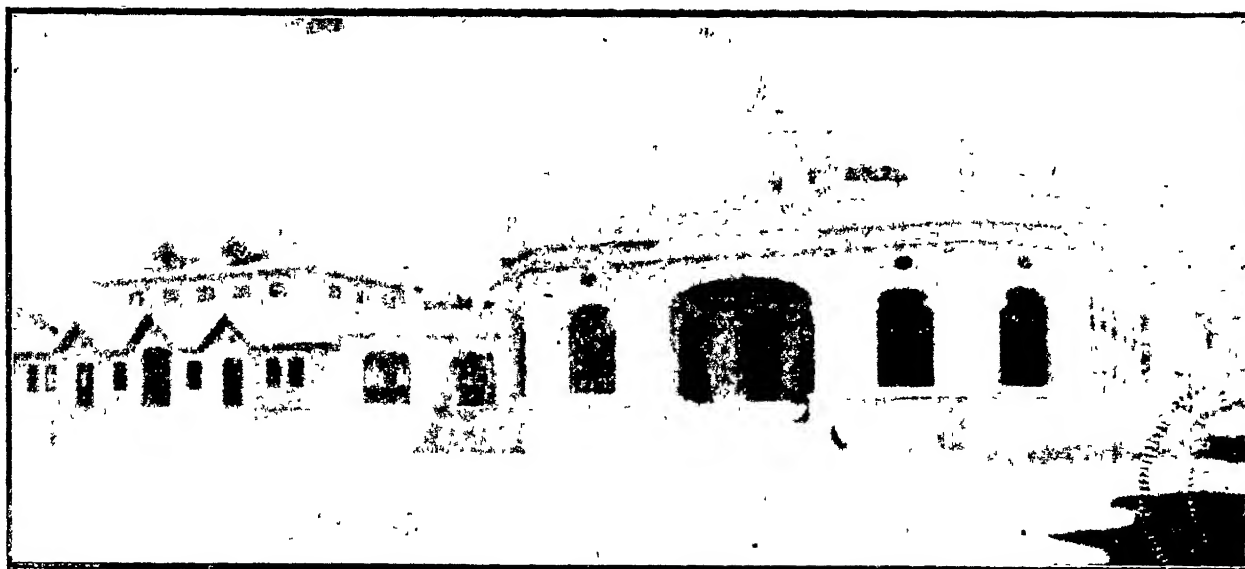


BAHADURKHANJI HIGH SCHOOL (NEW BUILDING)



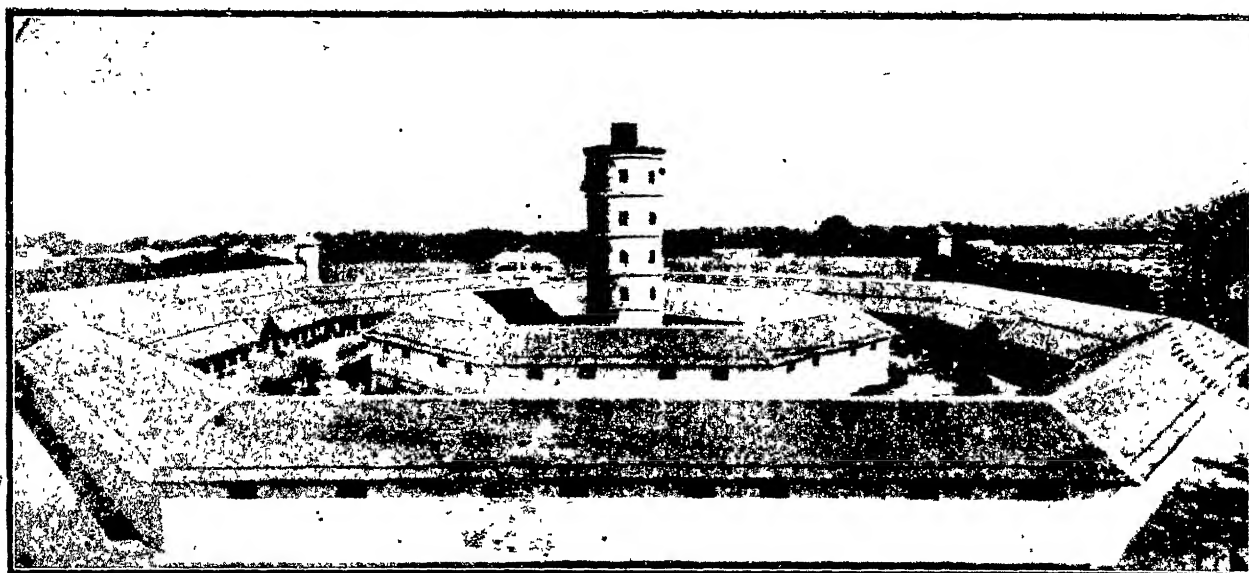
A. V. SCHOOL (BAHADURKHANJI HIGH SCHOOL  
OLD BUILDING)





BAHADURKHANJI LIBRARY & MUNICIPAL HALL

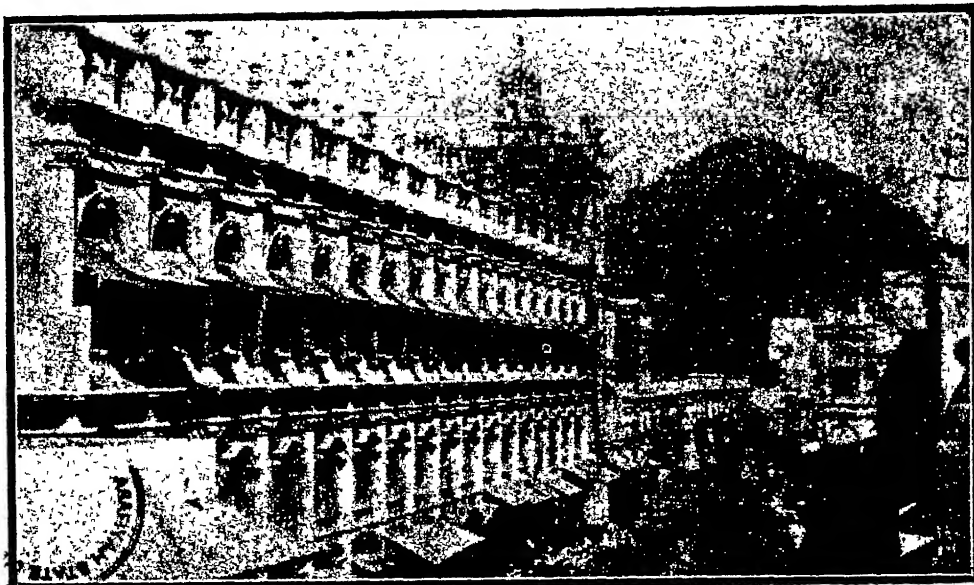
12832



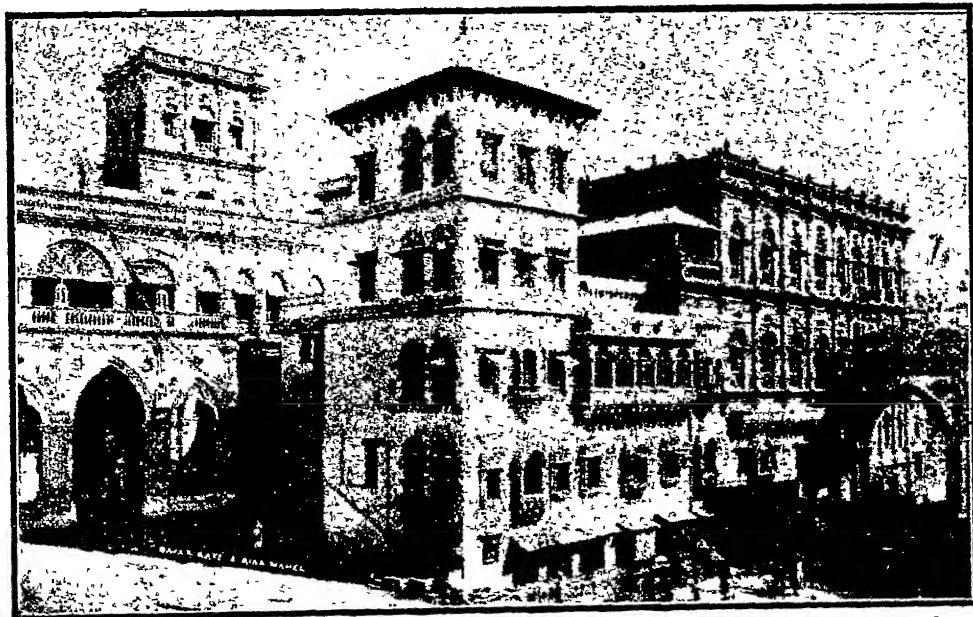
CENTRAL JAIL (INTERIOR VIEW)







MANDVI CHOWK

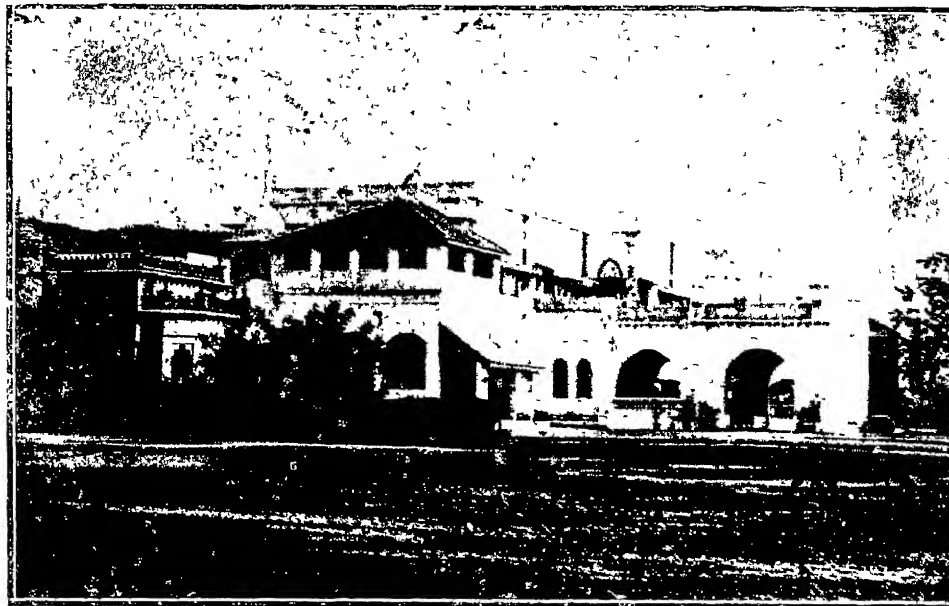


AYNA MAHAL & BAZAR





DARBARGADH



DIWAN OFFICE





UPERKOT FORT AND ITS FRONT GATE'S INTERIOR VIEW

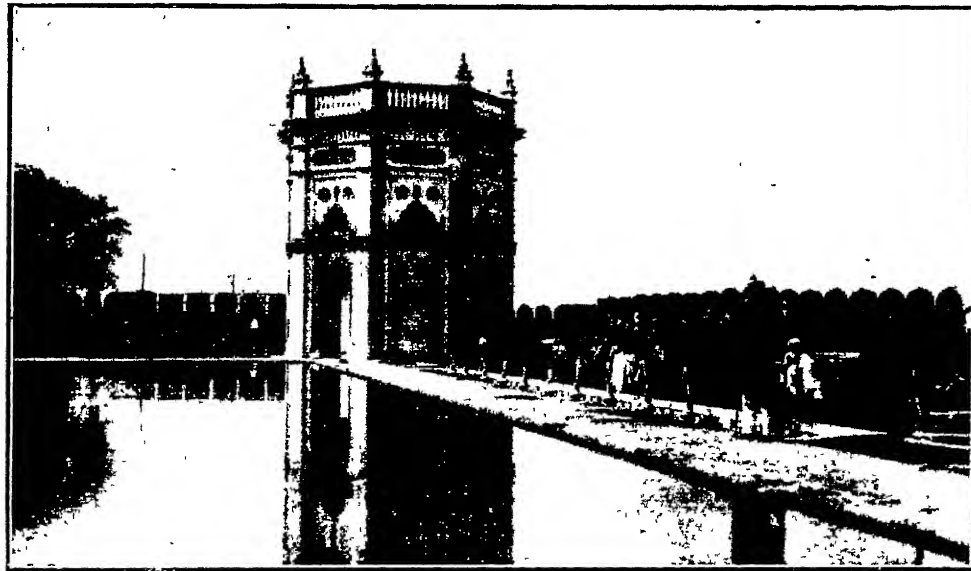




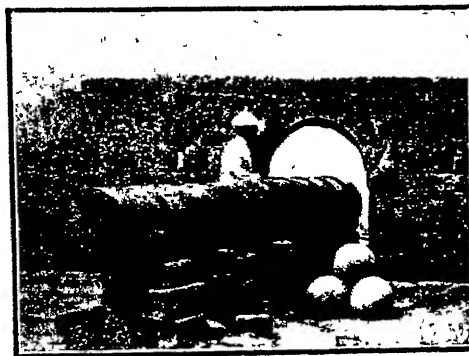
UPERKOT SHAHI MASJID WITH ITS CARVED WINDOW  
AND ITS INTERIOR VIEW





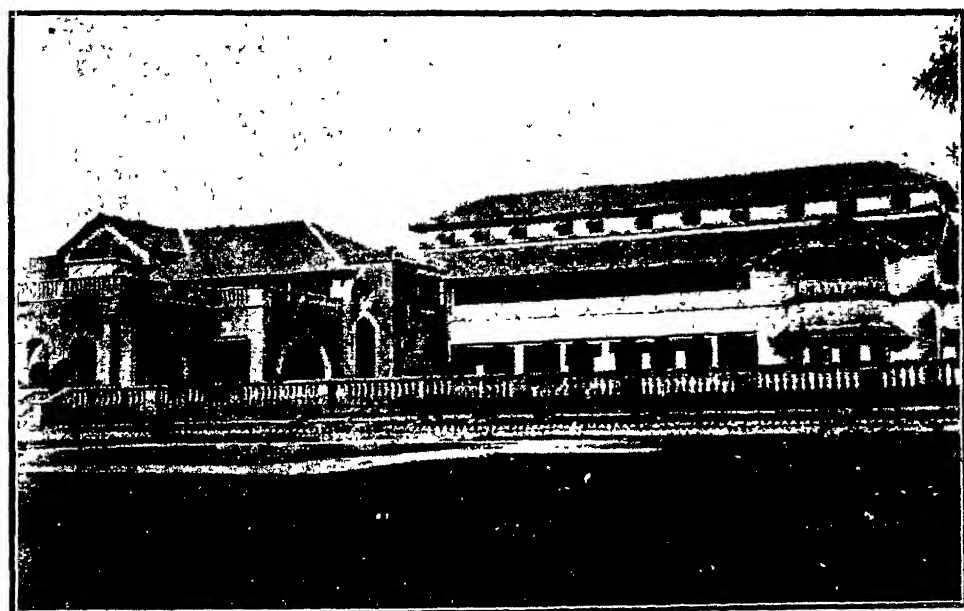


VIEW OF RASULKHAN WATER WORKS (IN UPERKOT)



NILAM TOP





MAHABAT MANZIL

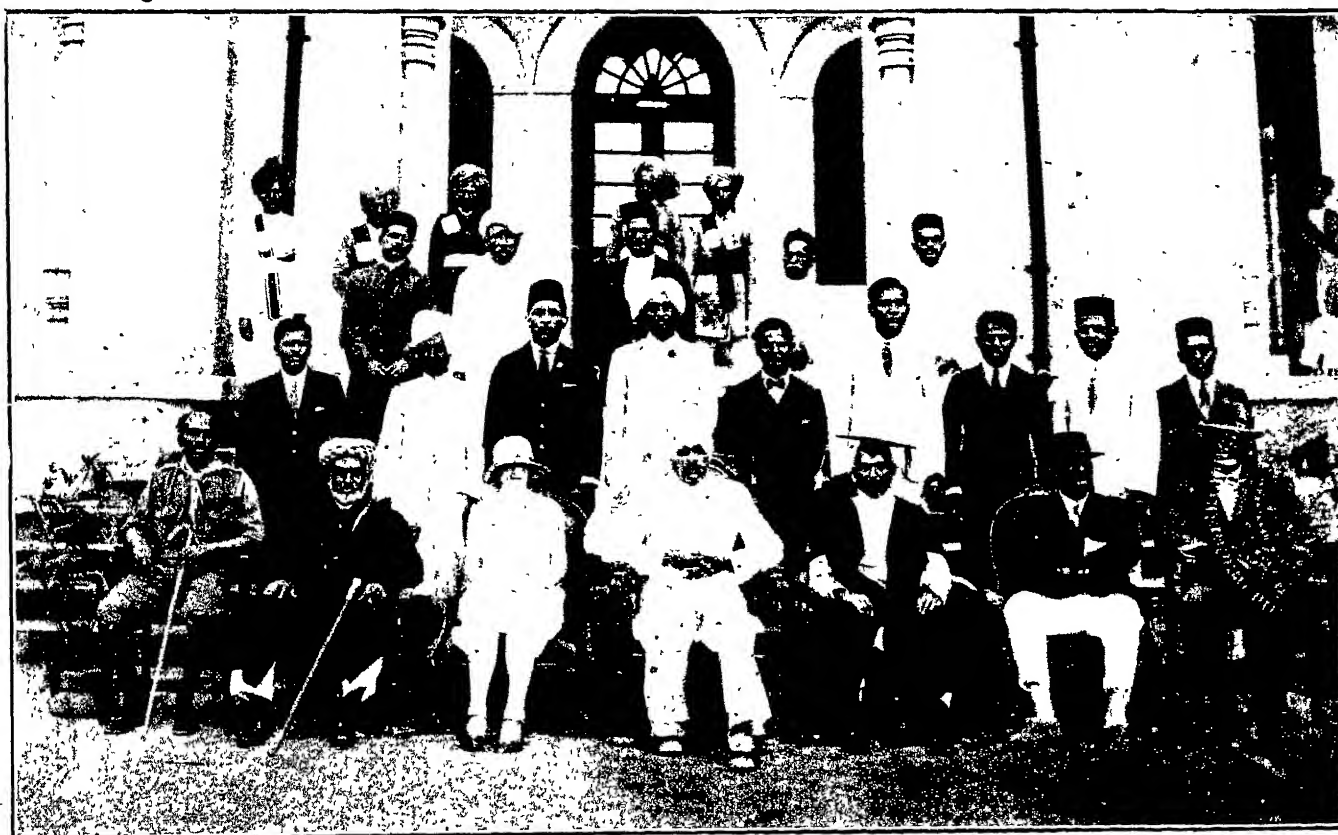


DILAVAR MANZIL



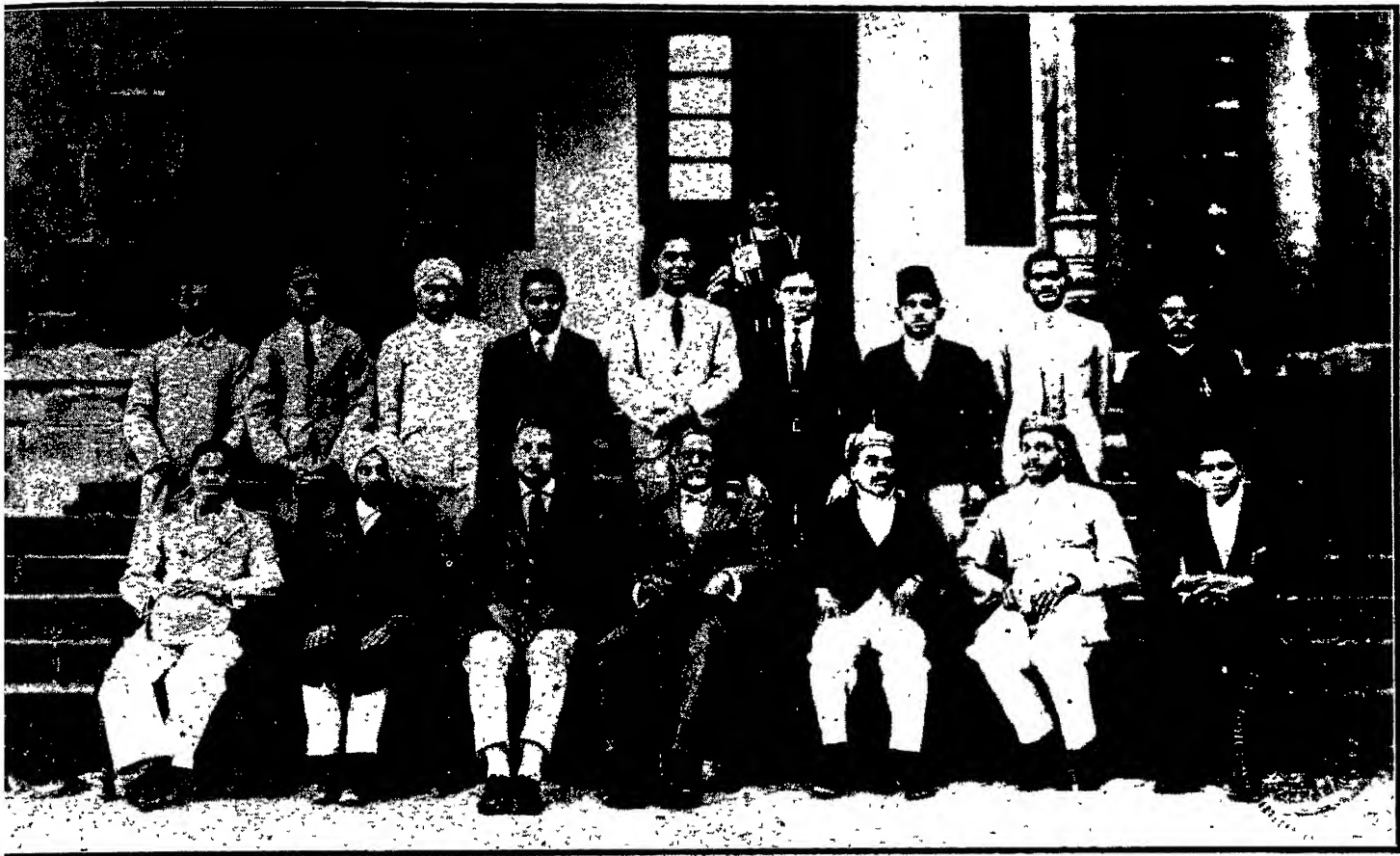


BAHAUDDIN COLLEGE, JUNAGADH

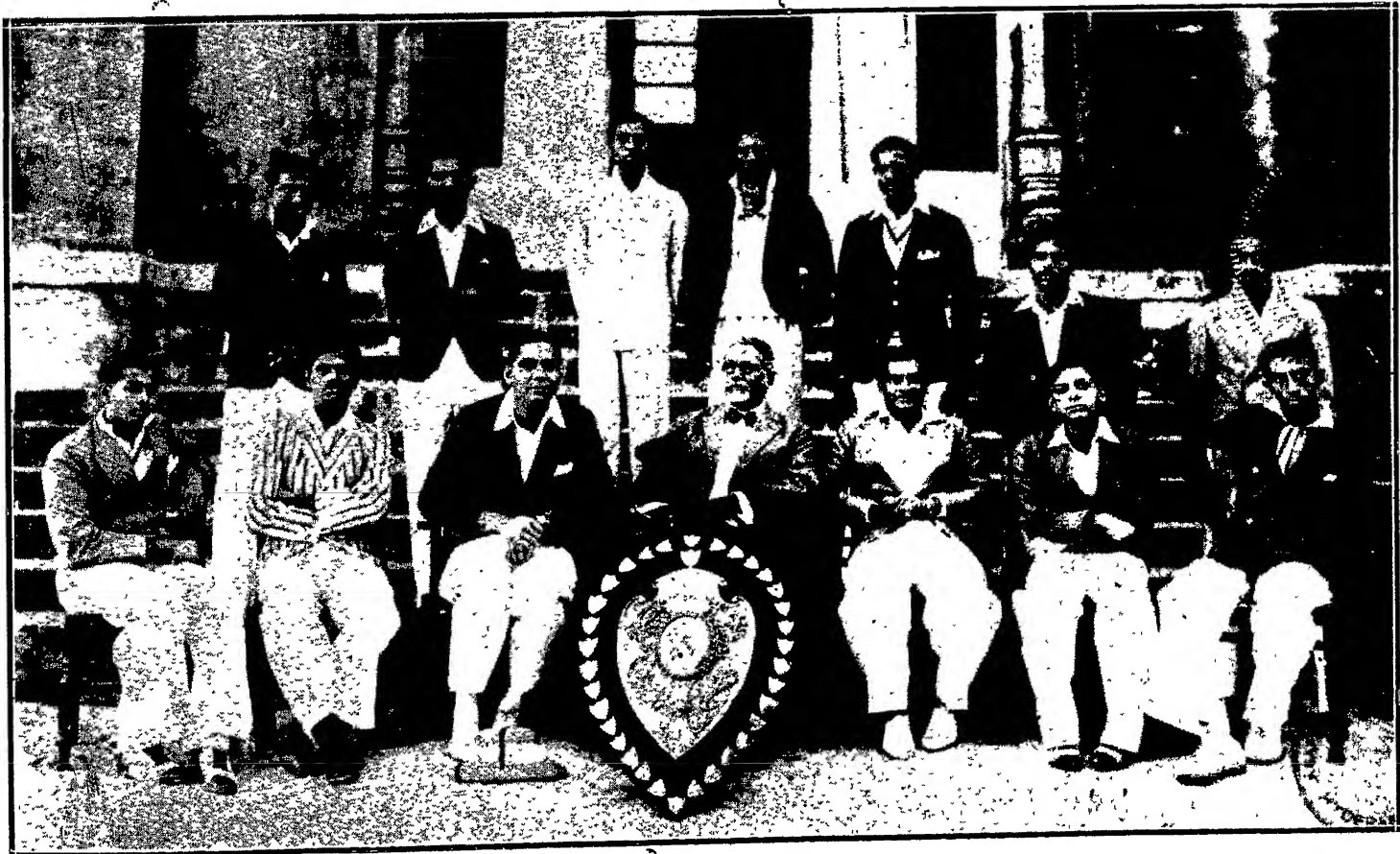


BAHAUDDIN COLLEGE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION PARTY, 1929





BAHAUDDIN COLLEGE STAFF MEMBERS -1933-34



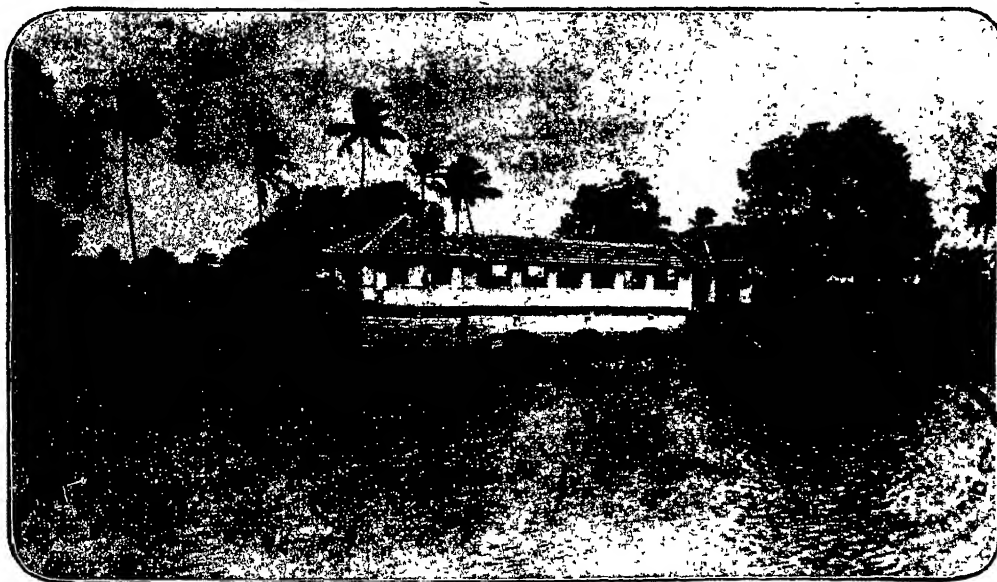
BAHAUDDIN COLLEGE-WINNERS OF THE NORTHCOTE SHIELD 1933-34





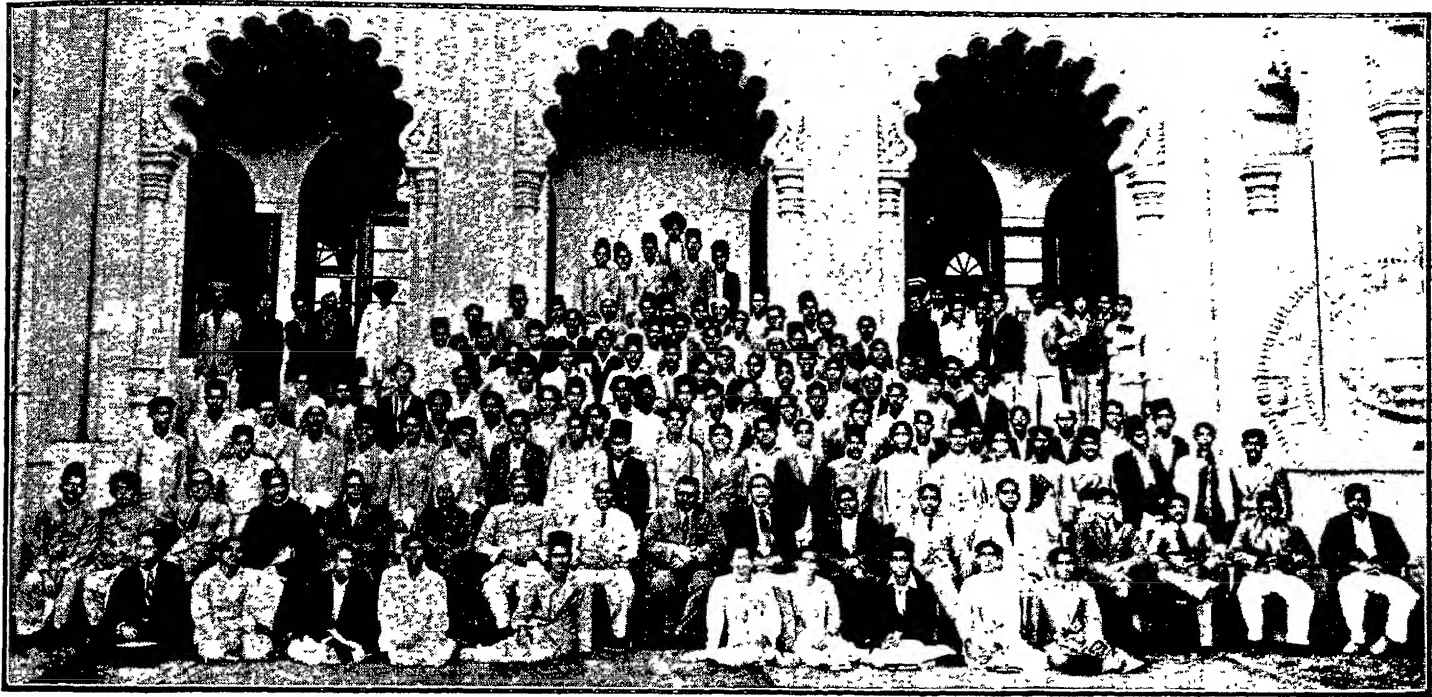


BAHAUDDIN COLLEGE SCOUTS  
AT BORDEVI-1933



PARI TALAO



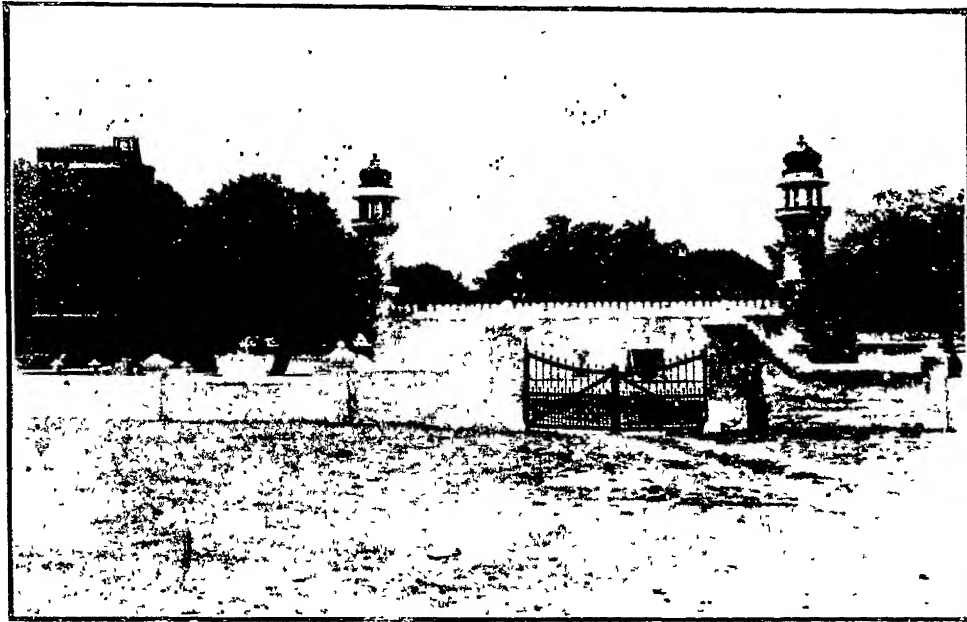


BAHAUDDIN COLLEGE STAFF AND STUDENTS 1935-36 A. D.



SHAIKH GULAM MOHAMED SAHEB  
AUTHOR OF "MIRATE MUSTUFABAD"



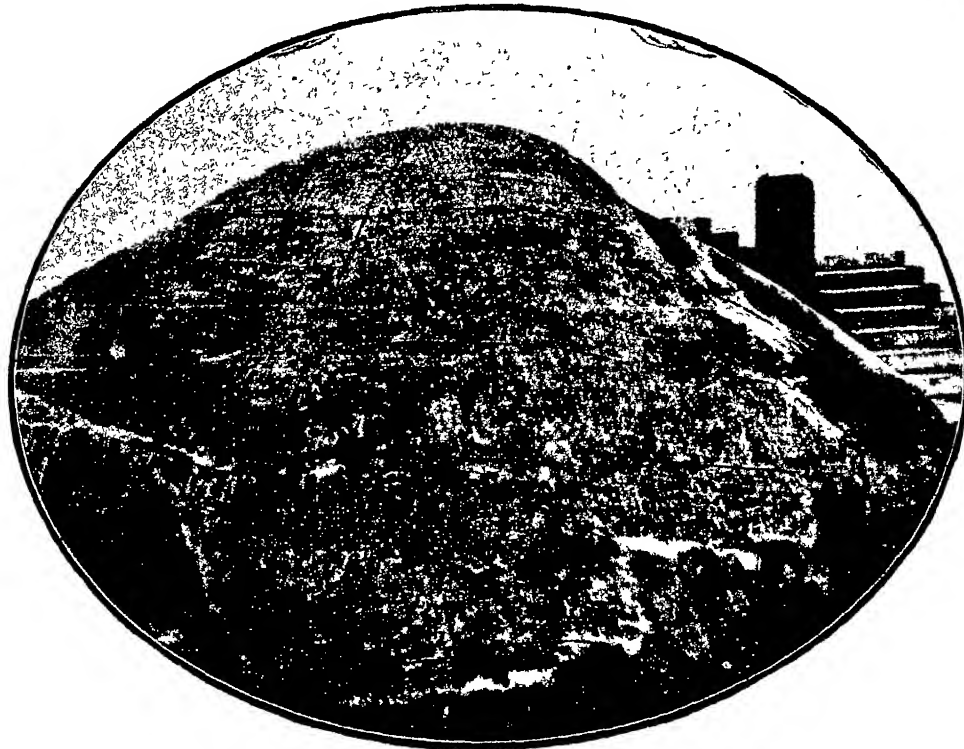


IDGAH

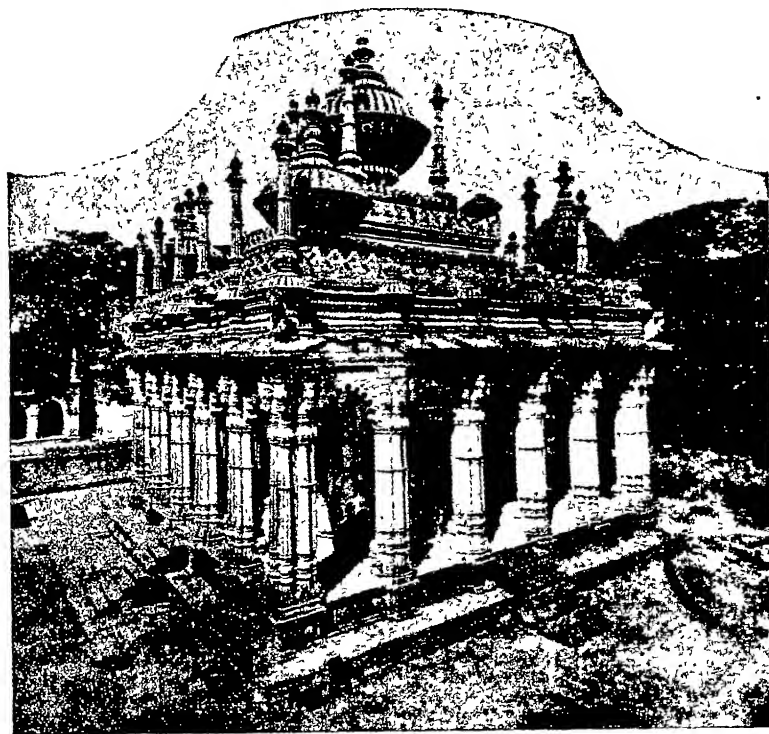


SARDARBAG SHAHI MASJID





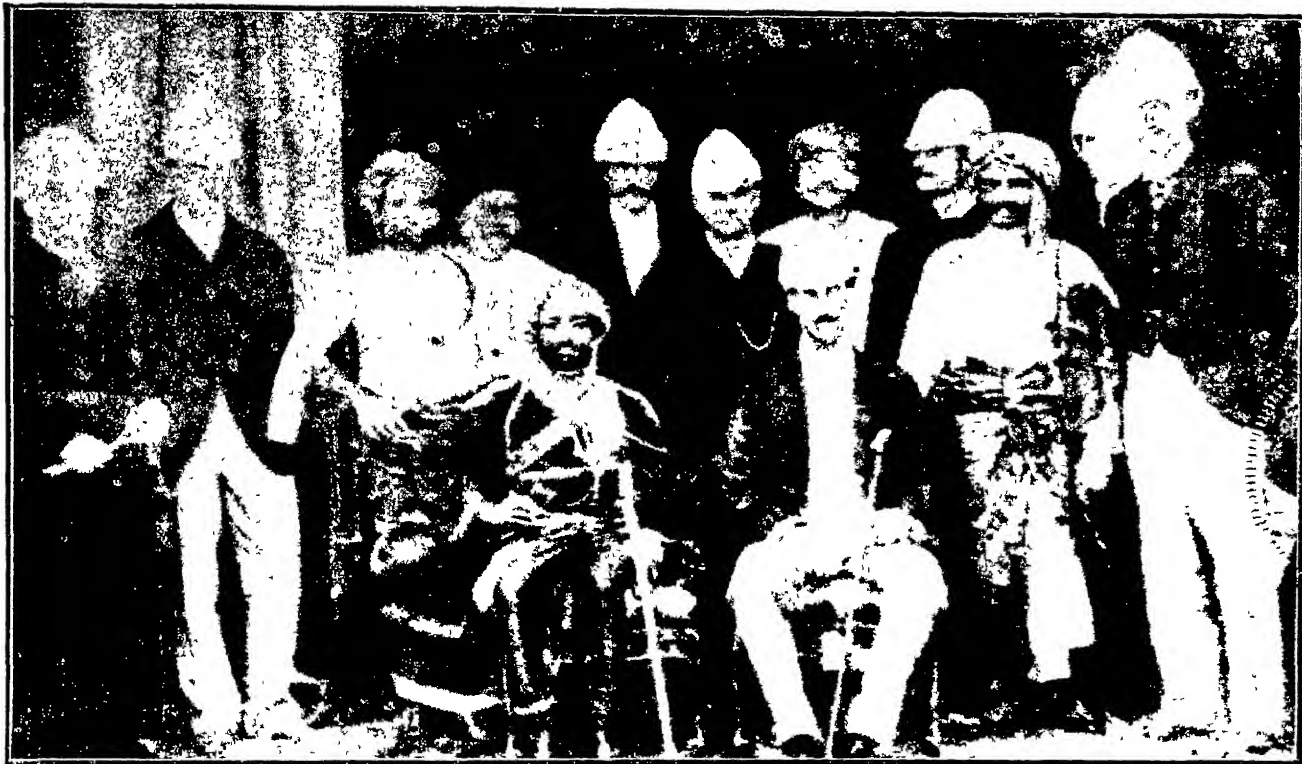
ASHOK INSCRIPTION



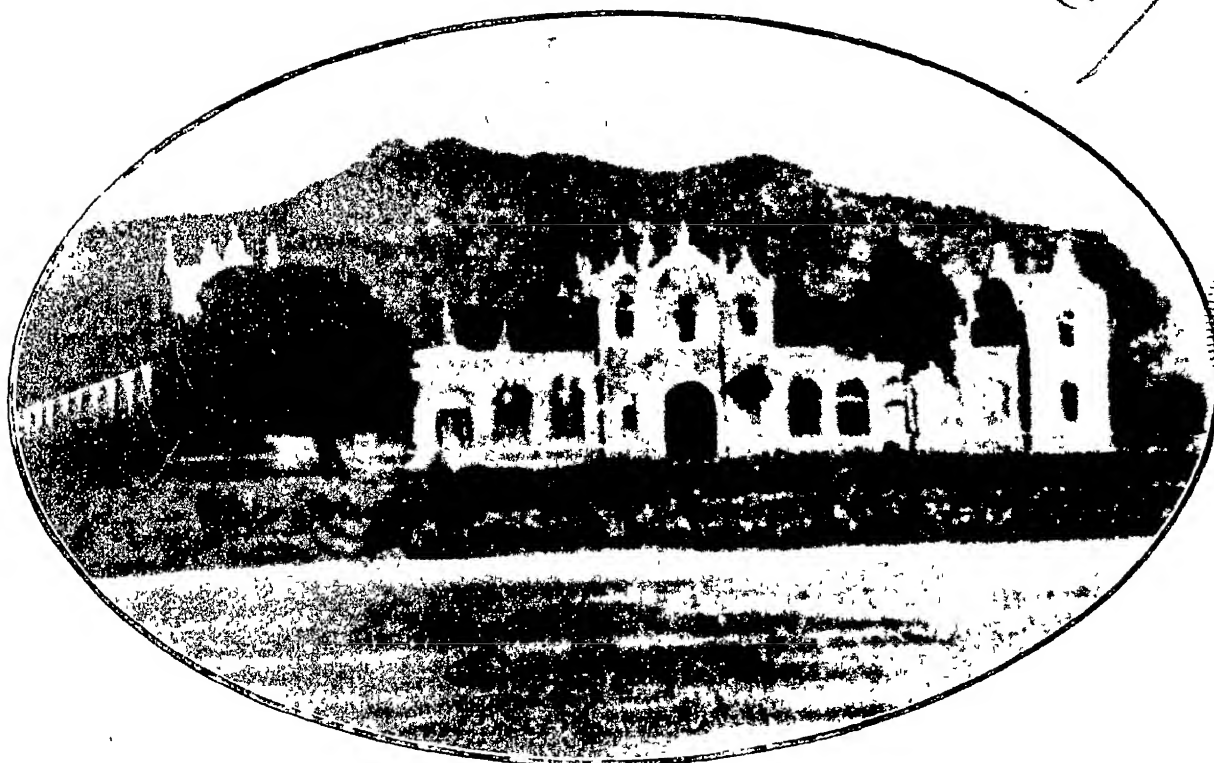
NAZUBIBI MAKABARA - NEAR BARA SHAHID







NAWAB SAHEB MOHOMED BAHADURKHAN  
WITH H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR



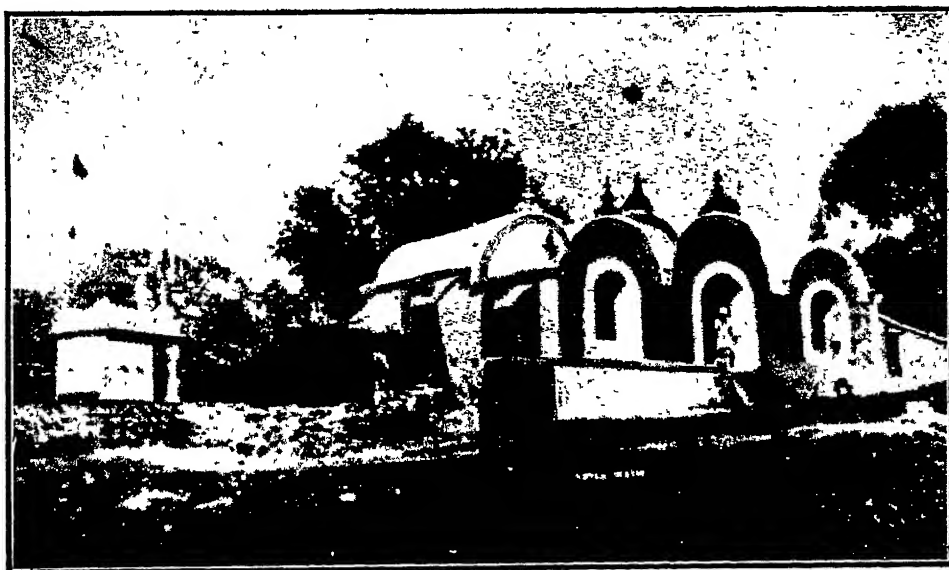
PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR LEPER ASYLUM

12832



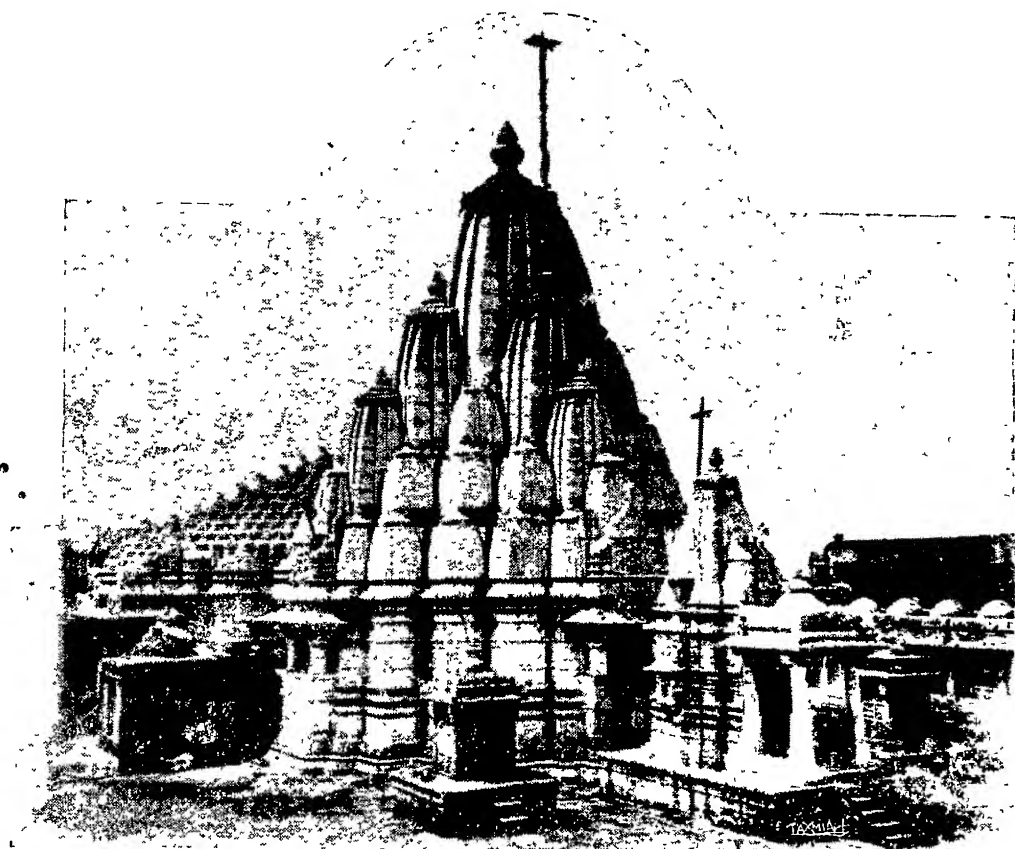


DATAR HILL (TOP VIEW)

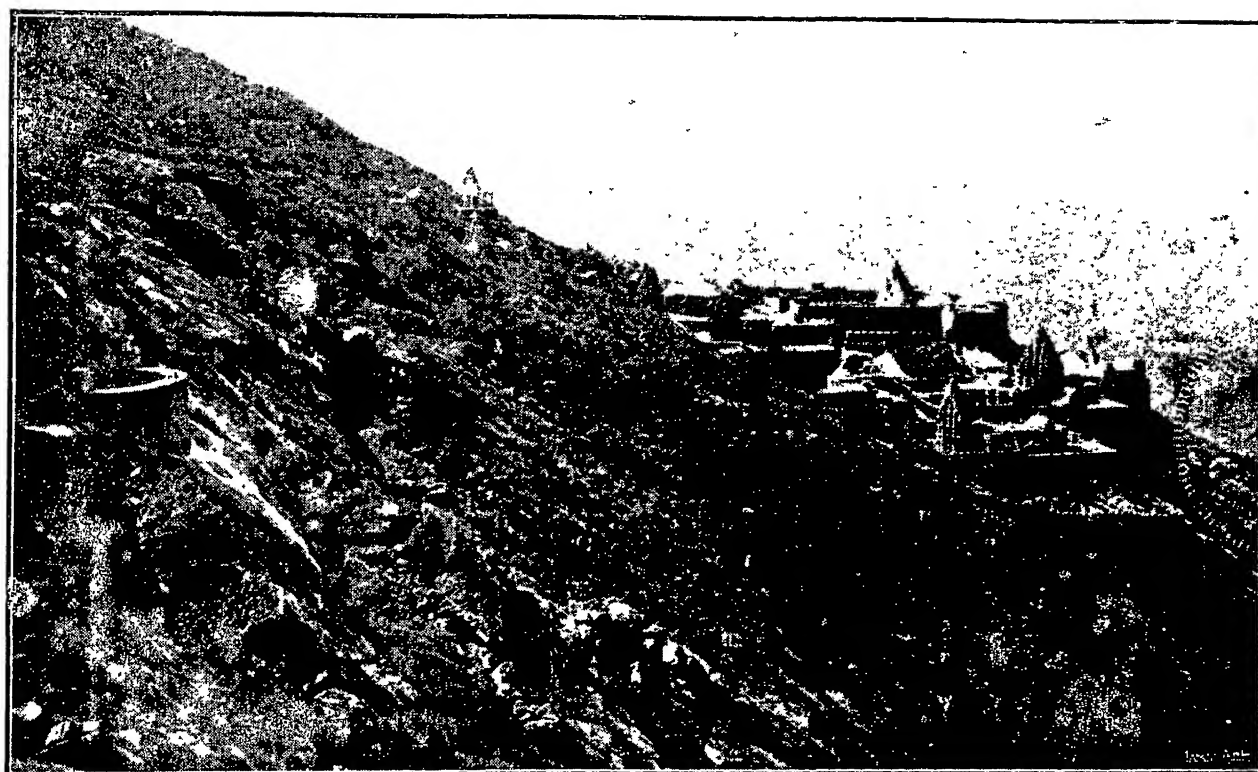


KOYLA VAZIR (ON DATAR HILL)



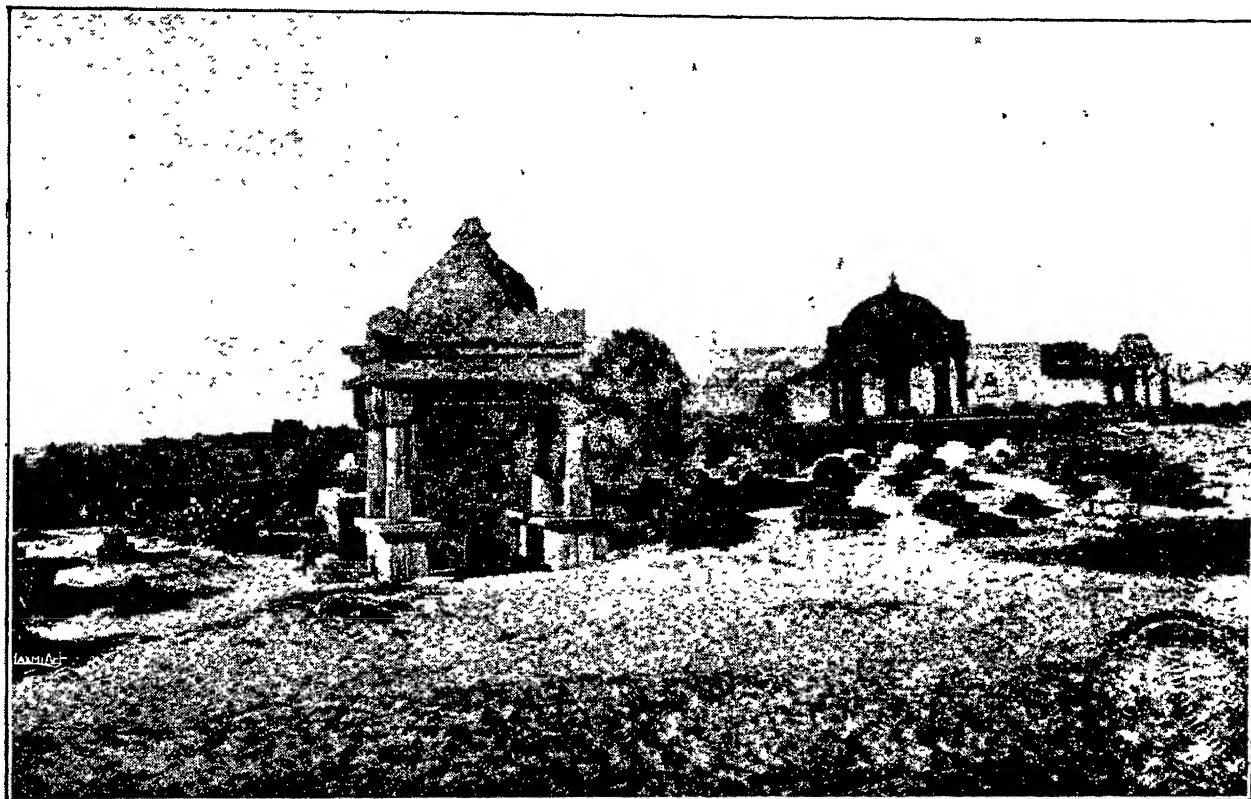


NIMNATH TEMPLE ON GIRNAR

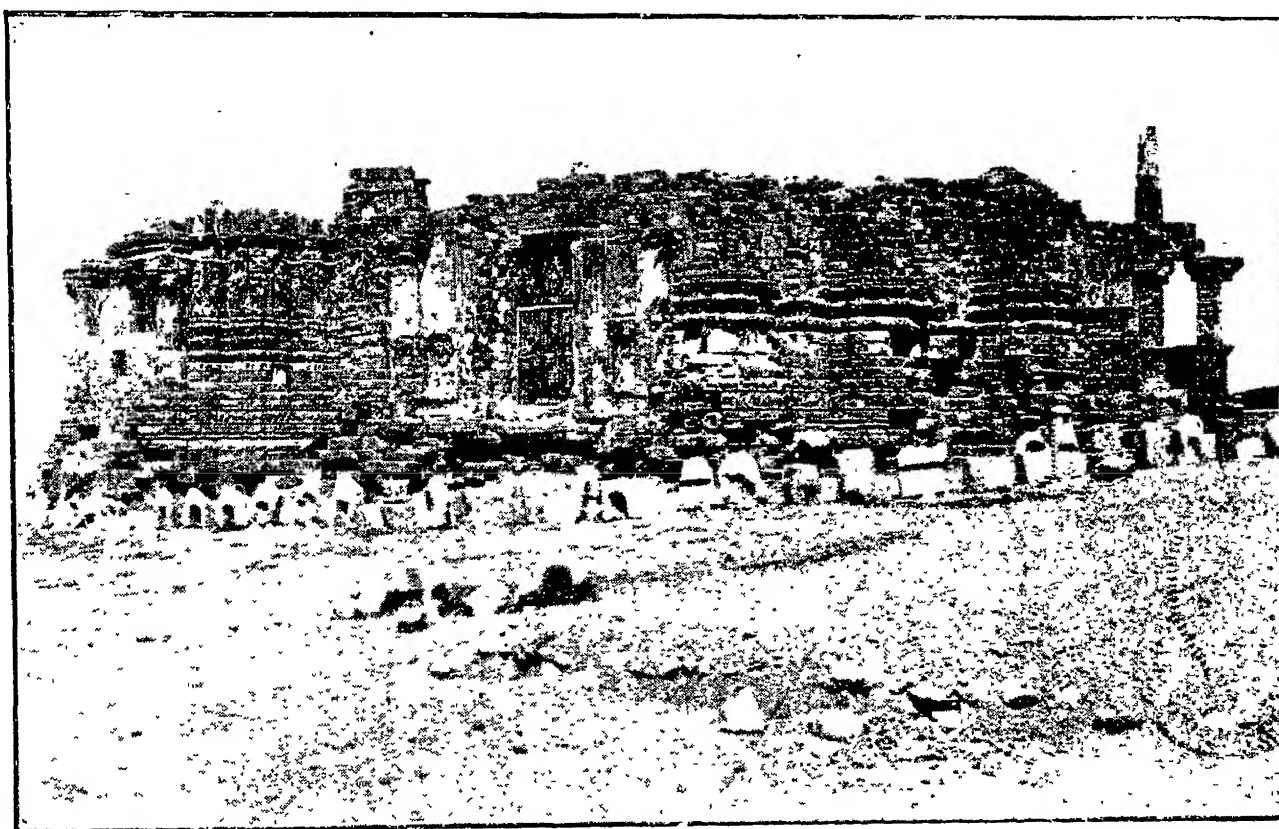


JAIN TEMPLES ON GIRNAR





MANGROLI SHAH'S MAKABARA & TOMBS OF SHAHIDS  
NEAR SOMNATH PATAN



SOMNATH TEMPLE







SOMNATH PATAN GATE

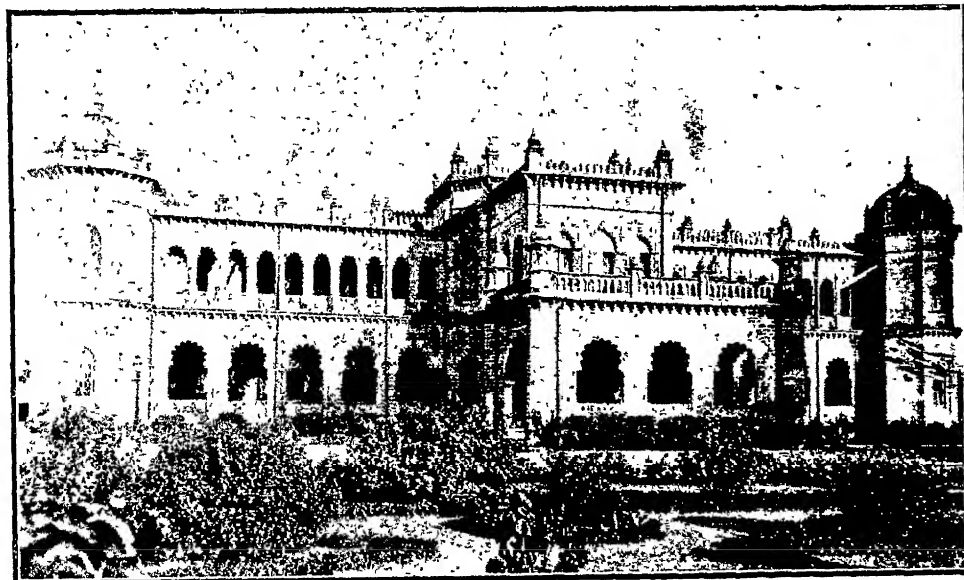


TREATY OF HINDU MUSLIM UNITY AT SOMNATH PATAN



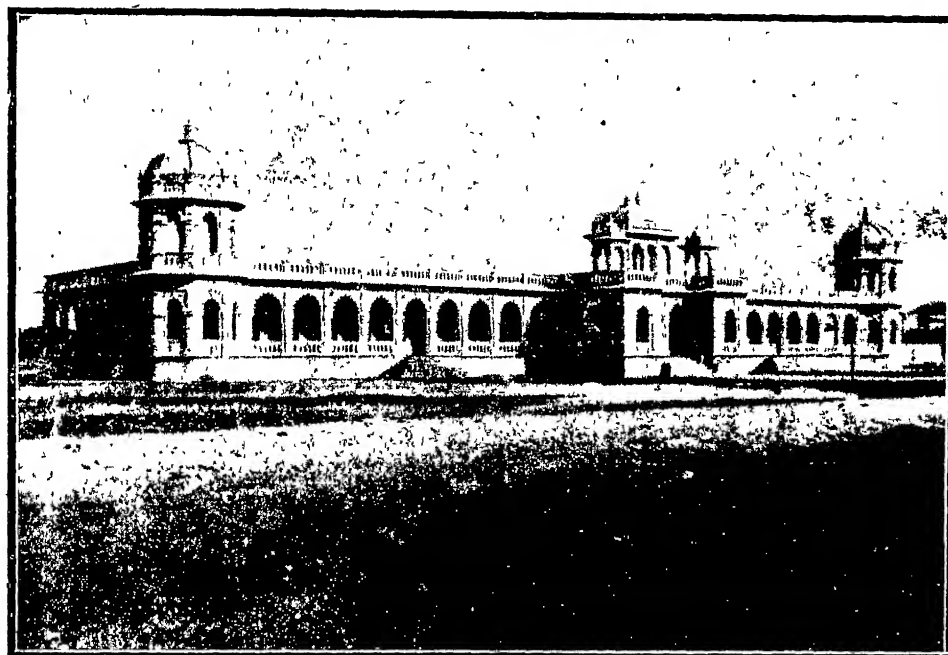


SUMMER PALACE-VERAWAL

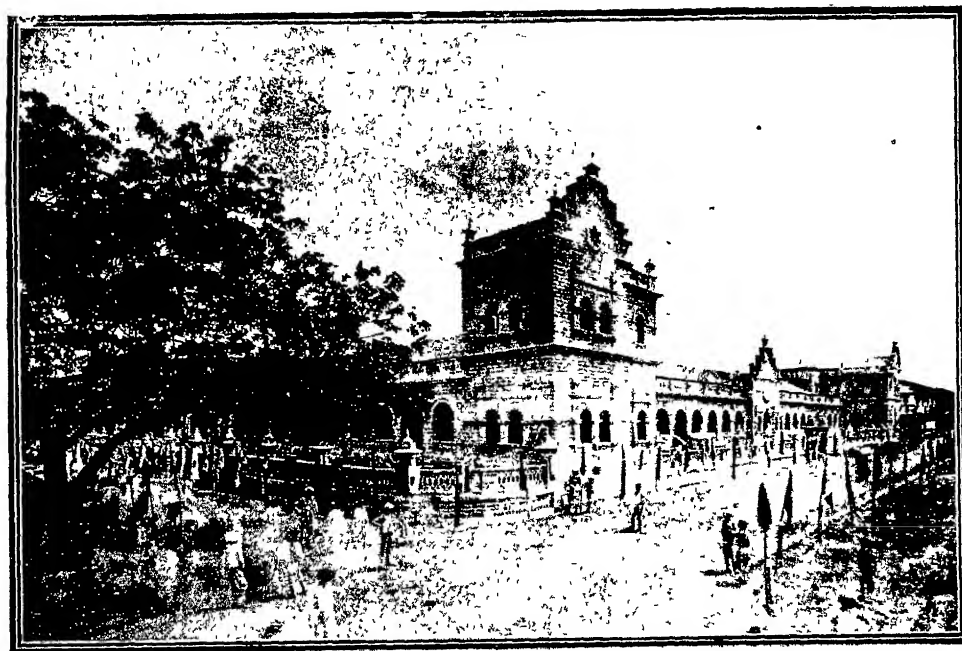


RESIDENCY-RAJKOT



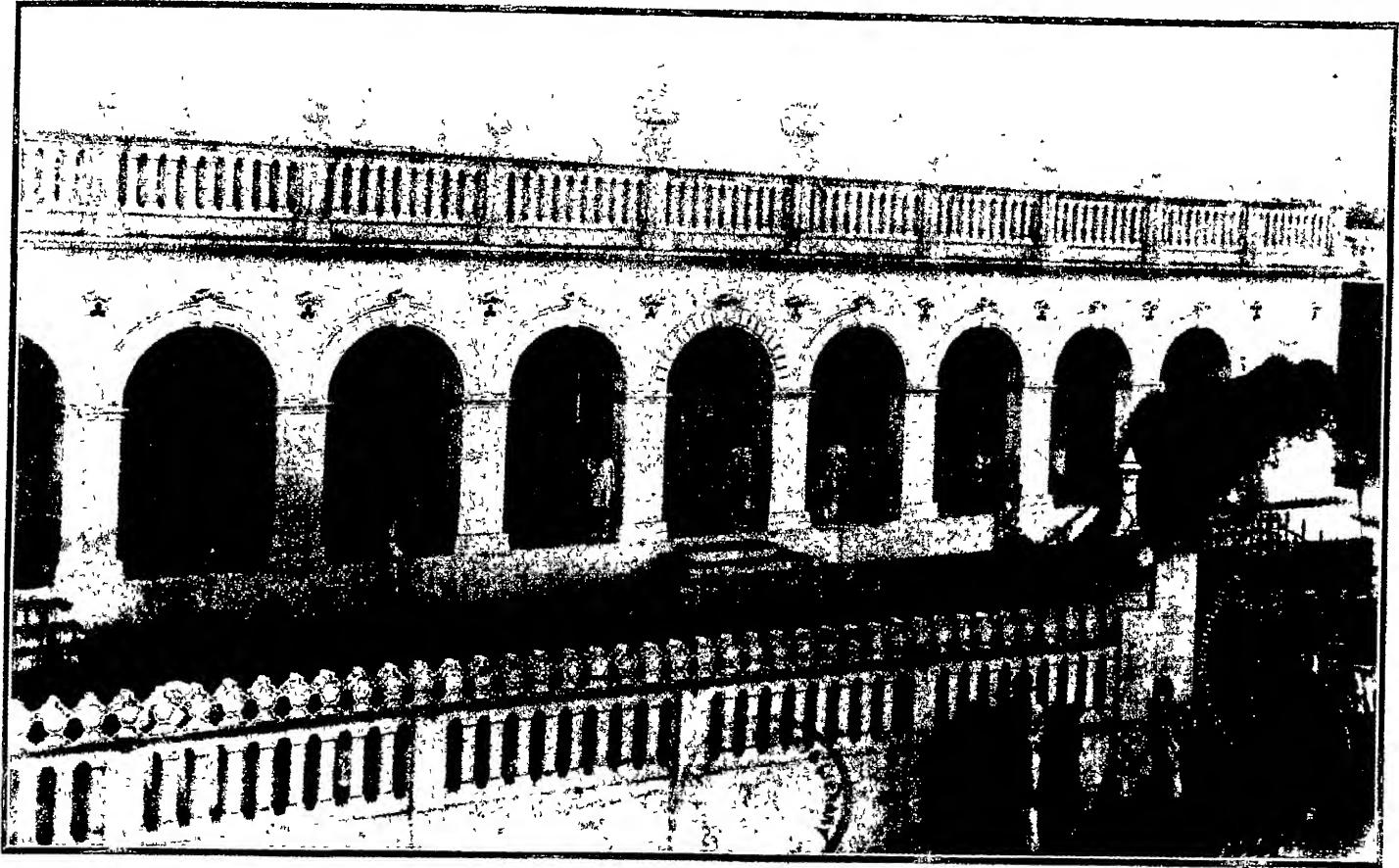


MADRESA-E-ISLAMIAH - KUTIANA

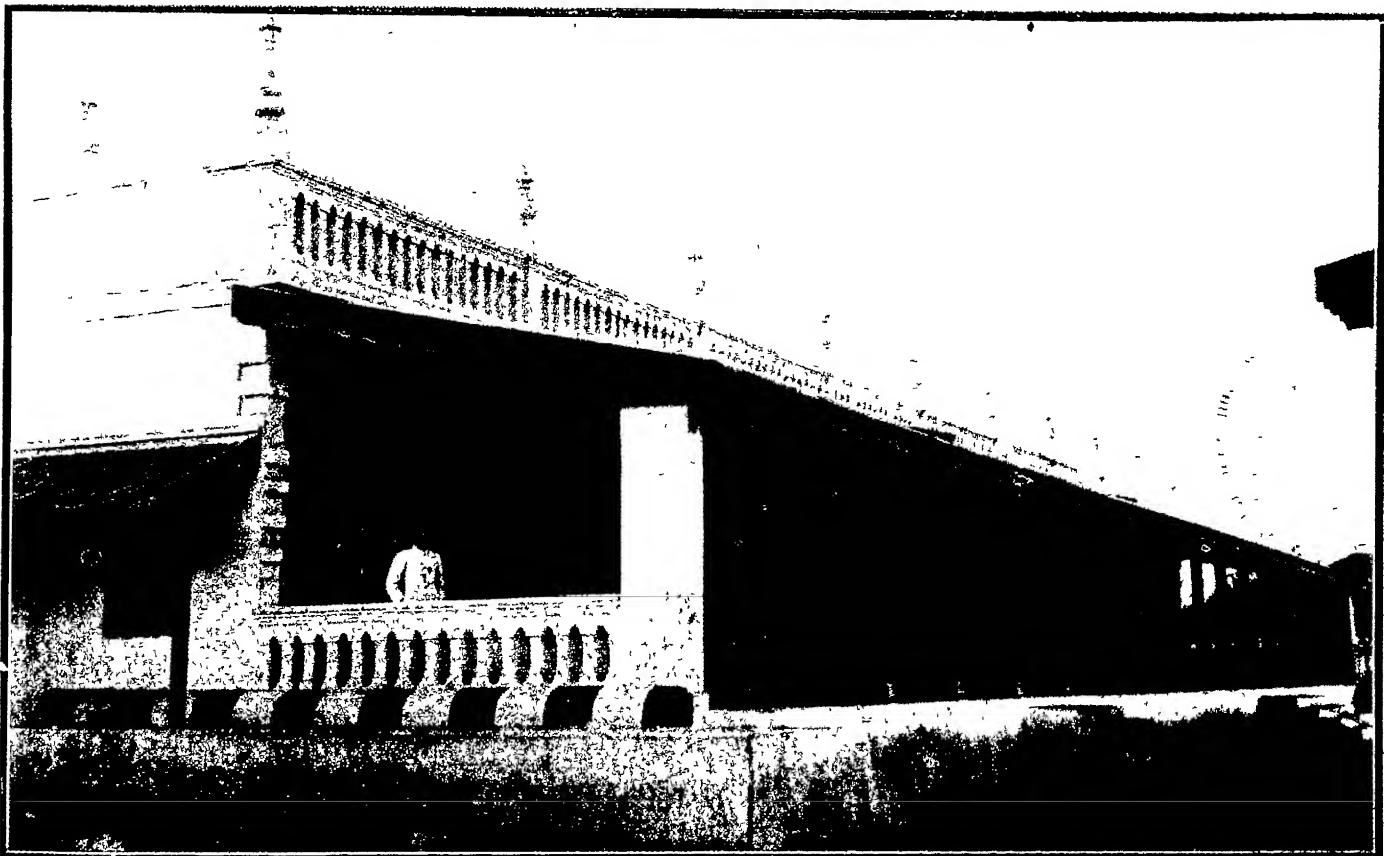


MADRESA-E-SHOKAT-E-ISLAM - WANTHALI





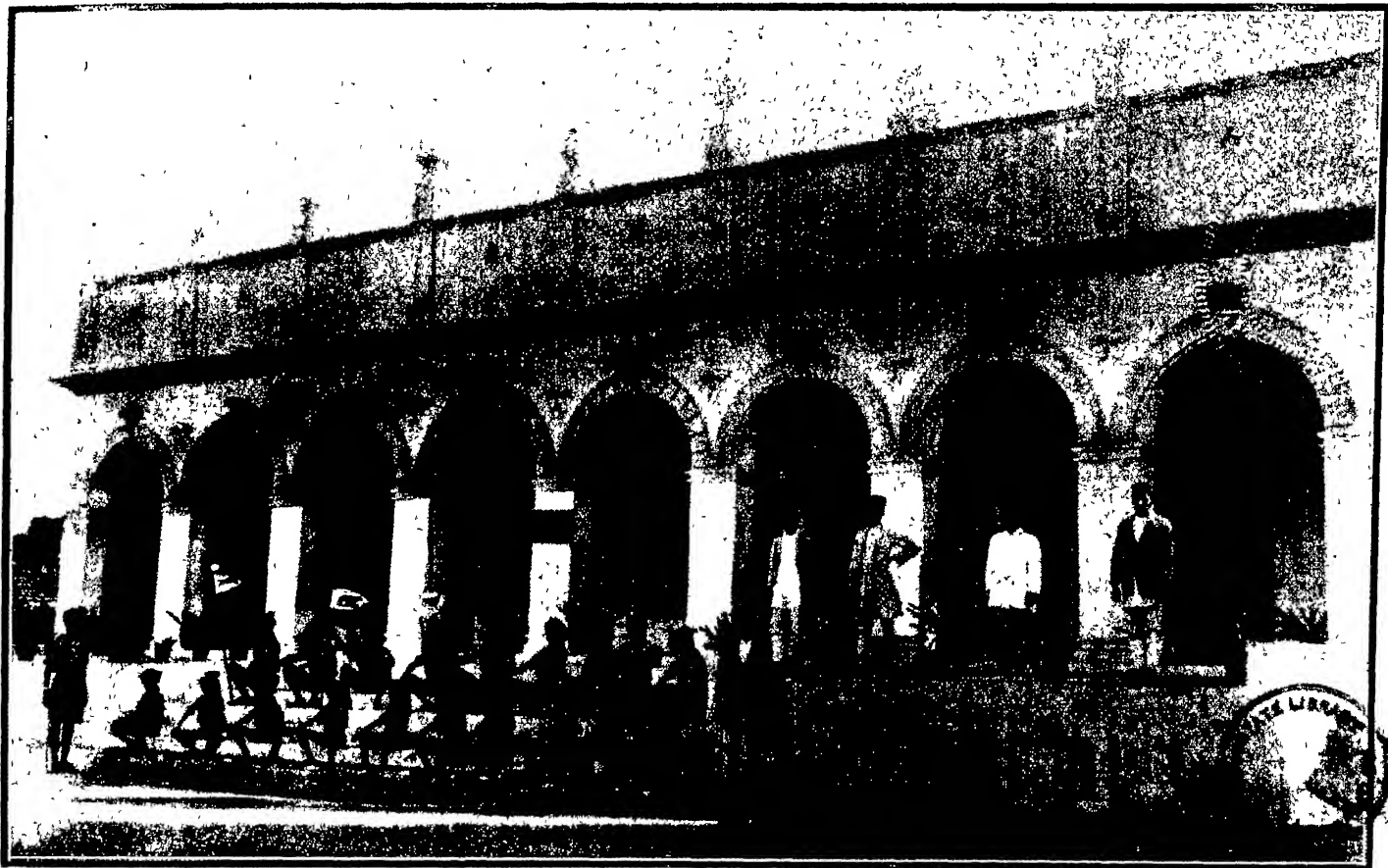
MADRESA-E-TAKVIYATUL ISLAM-VERAVAL (FRONT)



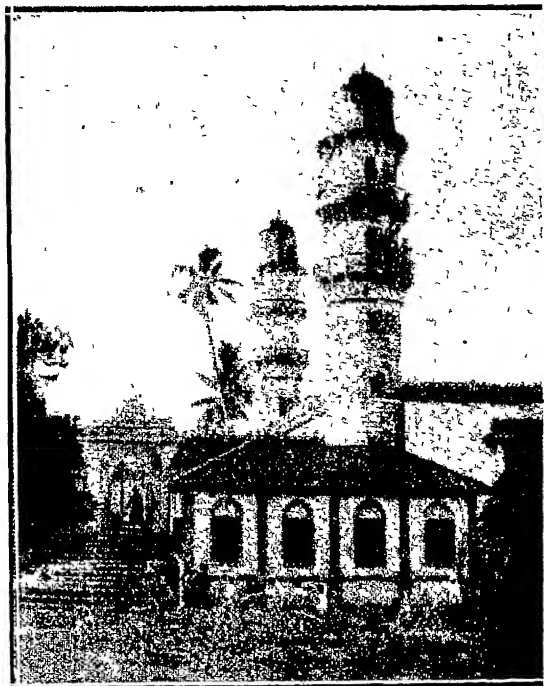
VERAVAL MADRESA-SCHOOL BUILDING (SECOND FRONT)





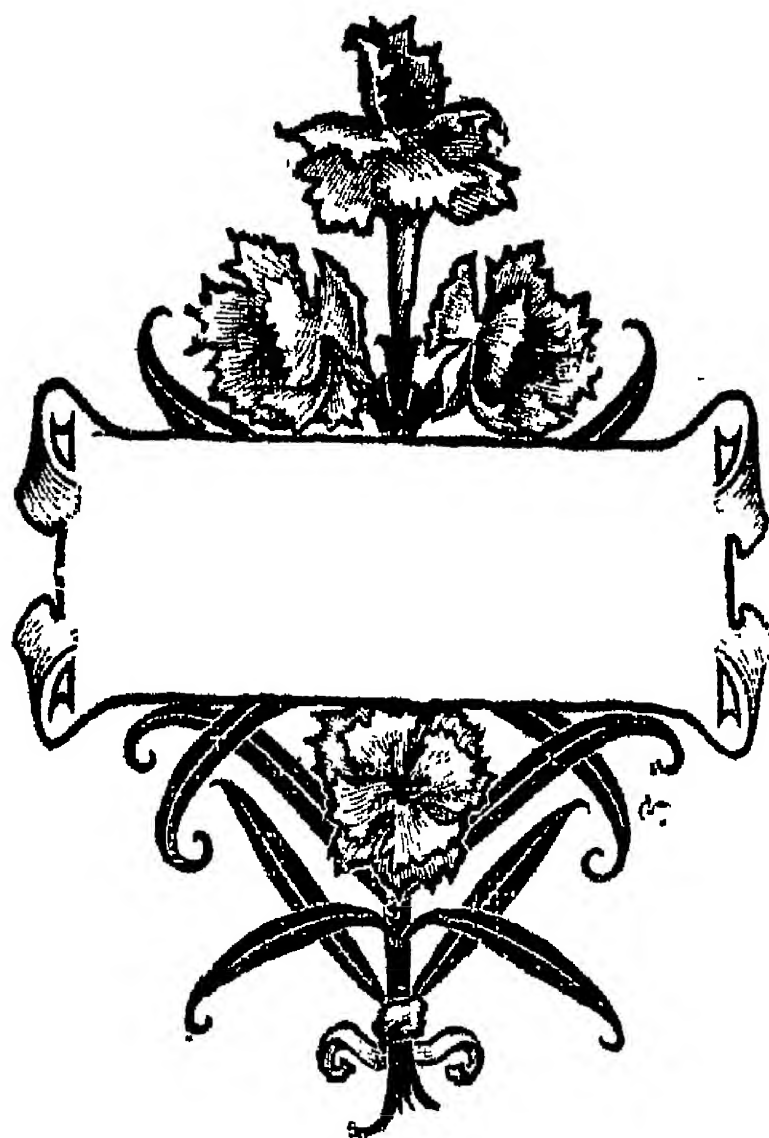


VERAVAL MADRESA BUILDING. BOY--SCOUT - 1932



SHAHI JUMA MASJID & ITS  
SHAKING MINARET - DELVADA

1282



---

MUSLIM-GUJRAT PRESS,  
Bhagatalab Road,  
SURAT.

